HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,748 NEW—SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1892.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st May, Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA*	3237	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4237	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4163	800	W. D. G. Worcester	26th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.P. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	Saturday.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipt there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 2nd — June 30th.
" 16th — July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 17, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beschtinger	4,600	700	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 360	Rs. 480	

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
TRIESTE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class	
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 420	

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
BRITANNIA	3069	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3585	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 20, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.



THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Tons.	Capt.	About.	
* IONIA	5933	E. Boyle	29th May for Plymouth.
† RUTHENIA	5409	R. Bellinge	2nd June " Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	A. Jones	10th June " Liverpool or Plymouth.
* LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July " Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.
† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.
For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES [illegible] PTLY ENGAGED by P. [illegible] AIL, and all other Steamers, includ[illegible]n-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued and available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the [illegible]ht and supSOVEREIGNS, [illegible]
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[illegible]n Powder
[illegible]ublished
[illegible]28 Pages of
[illegible] information
[illegible]ney Orders,
[illegible] of postage.
[illegible]postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 21st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th May, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 22nd May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 26th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
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TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

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Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
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AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
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Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1753,
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High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
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DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
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TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed lexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm,
A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

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PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 Phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.
The names of diseases it cures at once—
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Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12. Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.
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MANAGER.—
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.
Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.
(Delivered Free.)

Soda Water.	Lemonade.
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Lithia Water (Simple).	Ginger Beer.
Ærated Water.	Ginger Ale.

Raspberryade.

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TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

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The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

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The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.
Instructions given for erection and maintenance.
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

GOOD WINES—OLD WINES.

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CLARETS*	from 10 8	to 34 0
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OCEANA WINES	from 12 0	to 21 0
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LIQUEURS*	per bottle 3 0	to 7 8

SPECALITIES

* These can be had also in Pints.
N.B.—Owing to the fall in EXCHANGE, our Catalogue Prices are INCREASED 10 PER CENT.

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	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
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Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
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TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 1 4
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I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 8
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positive cured out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.
They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.
Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6
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SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

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PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS.
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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL PERFORM
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
"BHOLEE GOOL, *Yane* GOOLNI BHOOL,"
(i.e. The Simple-minded GOOL or GOOL'S Error).
BY MR. BAHMANJEE N. KABRAJEE.

TO-MORROW ON SUNDAY EVENING.
By the special occasion of ADER EJED JASSAN.
"BHOLEE GOOL *Yane* GOOLNI BHOOL"
Will be produced

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SELECT AND ENJOYABLE.
Special One Mile and Half Mile Skate Races.
Admission, Re. 1, with use of Skates. Ladies' admitted free.
BOMBAY SKATING RINK Co.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12.
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NOTIFICATION.

WANTED for the GOKULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL—
1 HEAD MASTER.
3 ASSISTANT MASTERS.
1 SANSKRIT TEACHER.
1 PERSIAN TEACHER.
1 CLERK.
The Head Master must be an experienced Graduate of good standing.
Graduates will be preferred as Assistant Teachers.
Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to the undersigned on or before 1st June, 1892.
HARJIVAN BHAGVANJI SHUKLA,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.
Secretary's Office, Fort, Holy Caukla, 20th May, 1892.

CRICKETER'S KIT.
LAWN-TENNIS BALLS AND BATS
From FELTHAM and HOWARD'S, of London.
JAQUE'S CARD GAMES,
AND DE LA RUE'S PLAYING CARDS.
Prices on Application.

23, Hummum St., } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

No. 2964 of 1892.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st of July next, a written application setting forth a true description of the Goods with the marks, number, and description of the packages, containing them, and a declaration of their value must be presented to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, Castle Rock, on the arrival there of any goods, which it is desired to pass. Persons forwarding goods without attending either personally or by Agent at the Custom House to pass them, should take notice that their goods will be liable to detention, and that any goods which may be passed, or attempted to be passed, without the application above described will be liable to be seized and confiscated.

Forms can be obtained at the Custom House at Castle Rock, or at the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

The above notice of course does not apply to passenger's baggage.

J. POLLEN,
Collector of Salt Revenue and Continental Customs.
Camp, Vapi, 19th May, 1892.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of ABU BAKER MUSA DAWOOD MUSSA USMAN DAWOOD NUR MAHOMED DAWOOD and UMER DAWOOD, all of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, lately trading in Bombay, Colombo, and other parts of India under the name of ABU BAKER MUSSA, adjudged Insolvents.

[illegible]E is hereby given that MEGJI [illegible]SHOTUM MURARJI CANJI MEGJI MUNJI [illegible]DAS PREMJI, carrying on business under [illegible] of MEGJI PURSHOTUM, the Petitioning [illegible] the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before [illegible]ble Court on WEDNESDAY the Fifteenth Day [illegible] thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two at [illegible]ck in the Forenoon, either in person or by [illegible] show cause, if any, they have or each of them [illegible] order made in this matter on the Twentieth day [illegible] thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, [illegible] was ordered under Section Nine of the Indian [illegible] upon the Petition of the said Petitioning [illegible]gji Purshotum Murarji Canji Megji Munji, and [illegible]unji, carrying on business under the name of [illegible]otum that the said Insolvents should be [illegible] have committed an act of Insolvency under the [illegible] the said Act, and whereby it was further [illegible] the said Insolvents should within thirty days [illegible] Twentieth Day of April file a Schedule in this [illegible] Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said [illegible] containing the statement of their debts, estate, [illegible] should not be revoked or set aside, and why all [illegible]ings, if any, taken or had thereon should not [illegible] and discharged so far as the said Insolvent Da[illegible] is concerned. Dated this Fourth Day of May [illegible] Eight Hundred and Ninety-two.

K. F. MODI,
For Clerk of the Court.
[illegible]e, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, [illegible] of May 1892.

NOTICE.

[illegible]ANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the [illegible]ative Council of India entitled "The Trustee's [illegible]gee's Powers Act, 1866" Notice is hereby given [illegible]ns being creditors of or otherwise having any [illegible] or against the Estate of WILLIAM EDWARD [illegible]rmerly of Bombay, but late of ILMINISTER, in [illegible] Somerset, England, an Engine Driver in the [illegible] Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway [illegible]uropean, deceased (who died at Ilminister aforesaid [illegible]out the 1st day of August, 1891, and Letters of [illegible]on with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of [illegible]erty and Credits were on the 12th day of May [illegible] by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, [illegible]D SNEADE BROWN, of Bombay, one of the [illegible] Attorneys of Lucy Sayers, widow, the relict [illegible]gatee and the administratrix of the property [illegible] in England of the deceased for her use [illegible] and limited until she should obtain Letters [illegible]stration with the Will annexed granted to [illegible] effect throughout the province of Bombay) are [illegible] send to the said administrator at his office [illegible] Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of [illegible] writing their names and addresses and the [illegible]f their claims upon or against the estate of the [illegible]d so as to reach the said office on or before the [illegible]uly, 1892; as after that date the said adminis[illegible] pay or remit the assets of the said deceased [illegible] hands to the said Lucy Sayers as the person [illegible]tled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the [illegible] having regard only to the claims of which the [illegible]strator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and [illegible]nt in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated, [illegible] of May, 1892.

R. S. BROWN,
Administrator.

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COUGH AND COLD?
USE ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless and free from

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Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

NOTICES.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the NEW ZEALAND FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE Co. is prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates.
ALEX. M. TOD.
Bombay, 19th May, 1892.

THE Undersigned has just unpacked a large Consignment of Gents' Black, Brown, Derby, Calf, Balmoral Side Elastic Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Walking and Evening Boots and Shoes, White Satin and Kid Shoes, Slippers, &c. Also a Selection of Youths', Boys', and Girls' Boots and Shoes.

HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJI & BROTHERS
Shop No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESSES hitherto carried on in the name of J. F. ALDRIDGE and Co., at London, and in the name of ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., at Bombay, will for the future be carried on by ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Limited, a Joint Stock Company, which has been registered in England, and has taken over the said Businesses as going concerns. The business carried on by Aldridge Salmon and Co., as AGENTS to the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be continued as before.—Dated Bombay, 16th May, 1892.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK. Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of AGENTS of MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, 26th May, 1892, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of considering the DRAFT TARIFF OF RATES for Mauritius and Coast wise business, drawn up by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose at the General Meeting held on 24th March, 1892.
All interested in the question are invited to attend.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th May, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.
Standard sample, with Tunplate or Gauge, can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys," and delivered at the agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 25th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th May, 1892.

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S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
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EPPS'S COCOA.
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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
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Reserve Fund ....£ 223,000
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12 Months...............4½ per cent. per Annum.
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For shorter periods, terms on application.
T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.
Security offered to Depositors.........Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ....,, 1,02,80,996
FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.
Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. De BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Acting Agent.
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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£ 607,229
REST ....,, 20,000
LONDON BANKERS:
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
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N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.	
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The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
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This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money) the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

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See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000. payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
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30	,, 14-1-3	,, 12-11-0	,, 22-10-1
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Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40,45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—
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MAGNIFICENT LAND FOR[illegible]
at prices ranging from £3 to £7 10s. [illegible] Improvements.
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Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.
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Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

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Free of Charge.

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Frazer's Sulphur Tablets are the pleasantest and most efficacious of all medicines for a warm climate. They are a Blood Germicide, and therefore destroy fever and cholera germs in the blood, and by rendering the blood pure and aseptic, or disease resisting, they fortify the system against the inroads of malarial and infectious diseases. They are invaluable in the treatment of prickly heat, rashes, and eruptions of all kinds, as they act specifically both on the blood and skin from within.

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Frazer's Sulphur Soap, either scented or unscented, is to be preferred to all soaps for the skin, because it is the purest and absolutely the best. It neither contains an excess of alkali nor fat. It is superfatted, *i.e.*, contains extra cream, especially soothing to the skin; but this gracious emollient is mixed in with the soap during the process of saponification, and is not merely present as a greasy unguent, as in most so-called superfatted soaps. Frazer's Sulphur Soap neither dries nor shrivels the skin, hair, nor nails, but softens and improves them all.

Of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets for internal use, about 600,000 packets were sold in 1891, and it must be patent to every reader that merit, and merit only, could stand such a severe test as our system of free packets until freely stocked by dealers.

One dozen 1s. 1½d. packets of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets will be sent, post paid, to India, for 15s., neatly packed in a decorated tin box.

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All applications for free packets and remittances for Goods required to be made to the Sole Proprietors, FRAZER'S TABLETS, Ltd., 11, Ludgate Square, London, E.C.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,023½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,600xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	8 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.					
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	130
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	500	100	70	..	70 nom
John Roberts & Co.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
Kemp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	105
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	26½	320
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	120
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Napier Hotel Co	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	99
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	88
Prince of Wales Fire In.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	2,500	100	100	--	20
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,00.	100	100	9	80
Do.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,00	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	92
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)				18 pr.ct.	810
Apollo	200	1,100	1,100		205
Bellary	750	2,400	2,200	90	375
Bombay Cotton	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	110
Broach City	500	200	200	16	217½
Press Co., Ld.	1600	200	all		30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,425
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	
English Press and Manfg				130	175
Fort	100	250	..		850
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100 50	450x
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	137
Khangaum	750	400	all		475
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	32½ 63	500
Mercantile	300	500	500		85
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	600
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	00	500	500		365
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	135	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	35 75	210
Volkart	375	200 / 1,000	all / 100	Rs. 100	239 / 915

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.		Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1125
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	635
Cooria Mills	1800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,098	100	100	..	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485½
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	18
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,600	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1460xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,77
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1216
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,451
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1220
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N..	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	7[illegible]
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,009	—	655

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent 109¾
Four-and-a-half per cent 105
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans 117
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 .... nom.
City of Paris Loan 240
Port Trust Bonds 105¼

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .... Rs. 15-15
Carolas .... „ 225
Mexican Dollars .... „ 222-8
Five Franc Pieces Gold .... „ 306
Bar Silver .... „ 106-10
Gold Leaf .... „ 24-8
Bar Gold, English .... „ 25-5
Bar Australian .... „ 24-10
Bar Bombay .... „ 24-8-6
Bar Pekin .... „ 24-1

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 3 7-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 3½d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 9-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3¾d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 19-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 21-32d.
France	3 Do. do.	1·63¾
Do.	6 Do.	1·65
Calcutta	At sight do.	100 1-16
Do.	60 days' do.	99⅛
Madras	At sight do.	100 1-32
Do.	30 days' do.	99⅞
China	60 days' do.	217¼

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Southwell, Austin and Company, 4 p.m.
Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Skating Rink, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Hoseinee (s), from Jedda; Latona (s), Cardiff, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Adowa (s), for Jedda, &c.; Clan Forbes (s), Amsterdam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Tanjore and Hoseinee entered, and the s. s. Danby left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Madura and Lanark left the dock yesterday.

A NEW-BORN CHILD.—Yesterday morning, a dead new-born child was found at Mustan Tank. It was disposed of by the Coroner's order without an inquest.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—At the regular weekly meeting of this Union to be held to-night, at 8-30, at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, Mr. Jeewraj Gowrishunker will give a lecture on "Our Social State."

STUDENTS' SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.—A general meeting of the League will be held at 6, this evening, in the Hall of the Shivaji High School (Girgaum), when Mr. C. F. Saldanha, B. A., will deliver a lecture on "Mental Discipline."

HONOUR TO A LOCAL STUDENT.—A public meeting will be held to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, in the Bhattia Mahajanwady, Kalbadevi Road, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Raghoojee Jayakrishna Vyas, B. A., LL.B., on his successfully passing the solicitor's examination.

BURGLARY AT KEMBEKER STREET.—Ismael Hajee Issak, residing at Kembeker Street, has made a report to the police that his shop was broken into on the night of Wednesday last, and gold and silver embroidery, valued at Rs. 800, stolen from a box, which was apparently opened with a duplicate key.

A MAHOMEDAN GIRL SERIOUSLY BURNT.—On Thursday evening, whilst a Mahomedan girl, Mugboo, living at Kembeker Street, was engaged in cooking, her clothes accidentally caught fire and she was seriously burnt. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now lying in a precarious condition.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, SION.—To-morrow, Mr. Peter D'Souza of Bandora, will celebrate the above feast at the Sion Church. High Mass will commence at 10 o'clock, followed by a sermon and benediction. Divine service will be preceded by a new orchestral march, "Triumphant," expressly composed for the occasion by Mr. Peter Creado. The St. Joseph's choir and orchestra will sing and play Mozart's 12th mass.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held, yesterday morning, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Matoonga, touching the death of a girl, about 3 years of age, named Goona, daughter of Succaram, a gardener, employed in the service of a Khoja, living at Matoonga. On Thursday afternoon the girl was missing, and a search being made, her dead body was recovered from a tank in the garden. She was lying head foremost in the water with one foot on the steps of the tank. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Nathoo Chapsey and Ghella Khetsey, on bail, appeared to answer a charge of robbery in respect of a sum of Rs. 22,000. Mr. Brown, solicitor, prosecuted for Premjee Nemchund; and Mr. Turner, with Mr. Kapadia, defended. As process was not served on two of the abettors in the offence the evidence of the complainant and another witness was taken, and it was shown that through the latter the gold ornaments were to have been purchased at a rupee less than the price per tola ruling in the bazaar. The case was adjourned till the 26th instant.

A CHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Vivian Crage, a Eurasian, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with trespassing on the premises of a Goanese woman, Esparance DeSouza, living at Hazari Moholla, Byculla. On the night of the 11th inst., the accused and another man, who were then under the influence of liquor, went to the prosecutrix's house, and kicking open the doors, entered and smashed glasses and caused damage to furniture. The prosecutrix remonstrated with the accused and his companion, and asked them to quit her premises; but they would not listen to her and continued to do mischief. The prosecutrix sent for the police, when the accused and his companion ran away. The accused was arrested by the police the following day. The accused pleaded intoxication. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and ordered Rs. 15 to be paid to the prosecutrix as compensation.

BOMBAY HARBOUR DEFENCES.—The turret-ship, Abyssinia, of the Royal Indian Marine, has recently been undergoing considerable alteration, and her sister ship the Magdala is now in the dry dock receiving similar attention. The armament of both vessels have been renewed, and the new 8-inch breech-loading substituted for the obsolete muzzle-loading gun. The work has been carried out by the firm of Messrs. Armstrong and Mitchell of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Abyssinia steamed out of harbour early yesterday morning for the purpose of testing her new guns. She was under the command of Lieut. R. V. Bacon, R. I. M., and was taken to a safe position beyond the Prongs. A party of Blue Jackets from H.M.'s S. Marathon, under Lieut. A. T. Taylor, carried out the gun trials which were watched by Col. Simpson, R. A., and representatives of Messrs. Armstrong's firm. The four guns were successfully fired separately and simultaneously; and it is satisfactory to state that both the vessel and the guns stood the test admirably. A slight accident of an unimportant nature occurred whilst the guns in the after turret were being fired. The concussion of air wrecked a couple of temporary deck structures in the shape of cabins and ward-room, and the chart-room was also damaged.

A LIQUOR-VENDOR IN TROUBLE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Hormusjee Dorabjee Davar, again appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by an Abkari Inspector, on a charge of infringing his license by allowing to consume a pint of foreign liquor in his premises. Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendant. It appeared, from the statement made by the Abkari Inspector, that in consequence of information received, to the effect that the defendant was selling liquor in his shop, by retail, in contravention of his license, he, (the inspector) gave some marked coins to two Abkari sepoys in plain clothes, and instructed them to buy a pint of liquor from the defendant and to consume it in his shop, whilst the inspector stood at a distance from the shop. The two sepoys in accordance with the instructions given to them went to the shop, and buying a pint of portwine from the complainant's servant, drank the same behind a cupboard in the shop. On a given signal from one of the sepoys, the inspector entered the shop, seized the wine, and on searching the cash-box found therein the marked coins which he had given to the sepoys. The servant, Vittoo, who sold the liquor to the sepoys, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, who discharged him as the license was not in his name, and ordered a summons to be issued against the defendant, as the license for wholesale foreign liquor-vendor was in his name. When the case was called on for hearing yesterday, Mr. Roughton, for the defence, called several witnesses, who deposed that the servant, Vittoo, asked the sepoys not to open the bottle in the shop as it was against the Abkari rules; but, notwithstanding the servant's remonstrances, the sepoys opened the bottle, and no sooner did they do so than the Abkari Inspector came in and seized the bottle. Mr. Roughton then addressed the Court at some length, and pointed out to the Magistrate that his client was not responsible for the act of his servant as he had taken due precaution to prevent him from infringing the license. A license-holder was responsible for the acts of his servant, unless he took any precaution to stop him from violating the condition of his license, but in this case there was no neglect of duty on the part of the accused, and hence he was not responsible. The sepoys opened the bottle with their own hands in spite of the expostulations made by the servant. The Magistrate discharged the accused, as the offence was not committed with his cognizance.

THE ZANZIBAR TRADE.

ON Thursday, the s. s. Safari sailed from Bombay for Zanzibar, and will in future run regularly between Bombay and the East African ports. The Safari is a new vessel, and is an addition to the fleet of the German East African line of steamers. She is a beautiful model of a vessel, and was launched early in the year from the ship-building line of Messrs. Blohm and Voss, at Hamburg. She is built of steel, her gross tonnage being 1,433, net tonnage 892, and fitted with the latest type of triple expansion engines of 1,100 horse-power. Her breadth of beam is 30·9 feet, with a depth of 31·9 feet. Her interior fitting is exceptionally fine. On the upper deck there is a fine saloon capable of accommodating 21 first-class passengers. There is also provision for second-class passengers, and seven hundred third-class passengers. The provision for the latter class is unusually liberal, and an important improvement in the right direction. The whole of the vessel is lighted by electricity; and in her trip out from Hamburg although she experienced, during a part of the voyage, heavy weather, the Safari proved herself to be a good sea-boat. Mr. F. Heyer, of Bell Lane, Bombay, is the local agent for the line.

THE late Mr. William Astor was an example of the American plutocrat at his best. In a sense, indeed, he was an aristocrat; since although he did not come of the haughty and exclusive Knickerbocker blood, he was a millionaire in the third generation. The Astors have always used their wealth well. They have not always been able to resist the American temptation to show off their riches to the world; but the name will long smell sweet, if only for the splendid Astor Library, with which they endowed New York. The Astor family occupies in New York a position very similar to that which the Duke of Westminster is erroneously supposed to hold in London. William Astor II., the father of the gentleman whose death was announced, on Tuesday (26 ultimo) was generally called "the landlord of New York." John Jacob Astor, the founder of the family, secured the permanence of his wealth by investing it in the fields which surrounded the then comparatively small town of New York, and now the newer parts of the city are spreading rapidly over the property which he so prudently acquired.

THE LUSHAI OUTBREAK.

A TELEGRAM, dated Lungleh, 16th May, says:—On the 4th May, we halted at Daokhoma. During the day both the Burma column and Captain Shakespear's column had several parties out burning *dhan* and hunting up the enemy in the neighbouring jungle. Sylooliena, the chief of a village close to Daokhoma, gave himself up. He will be taken to Lungleh. Men also came in from Lalkanglova's village, saying that their Chief would give himself up on the following morning. They were told that if he gave himself up he would save his village, otherwise we intended burning it early on the morning of the 5th. Captain Shakespear's column left Daokhoma for Rochungunga. We arrived there about 10 A. M., and found a few of the enemy still in the village. Our advanced guard had a slight skirmish with them, driving them away. The Burma column, who had marched by another road, arrived at 12 noon, having burnt Daokhoma's village on leaving it. Three headmen came in from Lalrhima; two were kept under arrest, and one was sent off to fetch in the Chief and to explain to him what the consequence would be if he did not surrender at once. Three men, including the Karbari, also came in from Thungbuta. The Karbari was kept a prisoner, and the others were sent off to warn their Chief that his village would be destroyed if he did not give himself up at once. As Lankanglova did not make his appearance it was determined to send a party to make a night attack on his village. Accordingly, Lieutenant Brownlow, with 50 Garhwalis and 50 Frontier Police, accompanied by Lieutenant Boileau, R.E., and Dr. Mungavin, started at 10 P. M. They succeeded in surprising a small party in the village. A sharp skirmish took place, in which one man of the Frontier Police was slightly wounded. The enemy lost one man killed, one man wounded, and we took one man prisoner, besides capturing four guns. After burning the village the force returned to Rochungunga, arriving there about 11 a.m. on the 6th. On the same night that we sent a party to Rochungunga's a force under the command of Captain Hugh Rose, consisting of 50 men of the 60th Rifles under Captain Stuart and Lieutenant Long, 50 Garhwalis and 50 Frontier Police, left to surprise Lalrhima's village. The following officers accompanied the force:—Mr. Carey and Captain Shakespear, Political Officers; Major Walker, Intelligence Officer; Lieutenant Mactier, Staff Officer; Lieutenant Clerk, Transport Officer, and Surgeon-Captain Dobson in medical charge. We reached the village at daybreak, and we occupied it with slight opposition. Immediately parties were sent out to scour the country, and burn what *dhan* could be found. In the village we discovered numbers of gyal, pigs, goats and fowls. The remainder of the two columns, who had been left behind in Rochungunga's villages, arrived at Lalrhima's about 7 a. m. on the 7th, having burnt the village on leaving it. They left an ambuscading party behind, who succeeded in killing three out of a party of the enemy who returned to the village, or rather site, on which the village once stood, imagining that we had all left. During the day very large quantities of *dhan* were burnt. On the 8th the Burma column left for Vansanga stockade, *en route* to Chittagong, not having rations to enable them to stay out any longer. Lieutenant Boileau, with 50 Frontier Police, was left in Lalrhima to look after the village and Gurkha coolies, while Captain Shakespeare and Lieutenant Clerk, with 90 Frontier Police, left at 1-45 a.m. for Thingauua's village. The village, which was further away than we had imagined, being about eleven miles off, was reached at 6-15 a.m. The enemy had cleared out all their possessions, and with the exception of a few pigs and fowls there were no other living creatures to be seen. We had breakfast, and then burnt all the *dhan* near the village. Very large quantities were found, chiefly owing to a information given us by Thungbuta's Karbari, whom we had as a prisoner and had taken with us as our guide. At 1 p. m. we burnt the village and started back for Lalrhima. Just after starting we came across a few of the enemy who had been hiding in the jungle watching our movements. We fired at them, but they all got away. We got back to Lalrhima at 5 p. m., most of us fairly done up, having had a really hard day's work.

Lungleh, 17th May.—At 3-15 a.m., on the 9th, Captain Shakespear's column left Lalrhima's village for Vansanga stockade. The rear guard burnt the village after we had all left. The march was an exceptionally hard one. For about two miles we had to wade through a stream with water up to our knees, and just before reaching Vansanga it poured with rain. However, all got in in safety by 5 p. m. The march must have been 18 miles at least, and the greatest praise is due to the coolies for the plucky way they have been working. We found the Burma column at Vansanga, having arrived a few hours before us. They did the march from Lalrhima in two days, as they were hampered by having to improve the road for the mules they had with them. On the 10th we halted at Vansanga. The Burma column left for Lungleh in the early morning, and an escort of 50 men of the 60th Rifles, 30 of the Gharwalis and 20 Frontier Police, under the command of Captain Stuart, King's Royal Rifles, accompanied Captain Shakespeare to Mompunga's village, on a political visit. On the 11th, the remainder of the Frontier Police and the 3rd Bengal Infantry, together with all the coolies, left Vansanga stockade for Lungleh, having first burnt both the villages and stockades. We halted for the night at the Van-Var River, where we made ourselves temporary shelters. During the night it poured with rain, and we were not sorry when daylight came and we could start marching again. We halted in Lalthangbanga's village. The following day we marched to Saipuia's village, and halted there on the 14th to give the Burma column time to get out of Lungleh, as there was no barrack accommodation for both columns there at the same time. It was also a most beneficial halt for us in other respects, as lots of our sepoys and coolies were completely knocked up. No less than 10 men had to be carried, and we had at least 50 sick coolies with us, who could just manage to crawl along. That they were able to do this is really to be wondered at, considering the hardships they have gone through. On the 15th we marched into Lungleh, the Burma column having left for Demagiri in the early morning.

Fort Aijal, 17th May.—A few more important personages have come in to Mr. McCabe since Bungteya. They are, the two young Rajas of Poiboi, and Poiboi's mother, with the Rani of Saitol. Lalbura is reported to have sought refuge in the jungles east of Leengkam, some 35 miles from Bungteya. As there is a feud between the Paithe Kukies and Lengkam's men, it is highly probable that he will not enjoy his freedom long. Pressure will be brought on the Paithe Kukies and Leugkan's three head mantries, who are being forwarded to Mr. McCabe from Lungleh to effect his surrender sooner or later. The troops are keeping up both in health and spirits, and the weather is also more favourable.—*Pioneer.*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	..	..	..
Teheran	0	2	10 p.m.	..	21
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m, on 20th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	39	—	1
„ Kurrachee	..	12	—	1
„ Madras	..	55	—	1

VOLUNTEER officers are occasionally credited with some extraordinary errors and peculiar notions, and the following occurrences during the Easter manœuvres in the south-eastern counties, (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) may not be thought too trivial for notice beside some of the more stirring anecdotes in which unappreciative persons are apt to indulge. The only merit of the record is that it is authentic. A gallant Major in command of a strong detachment having come into conflict with an opposing force, and brought his men well within 500 yards of the enemy's rifles—the men behind which had secured magnificent cover—conceived the brilliant idea that here was a chance to make a grand dash and cover himself with glory. Midway between his position and that of the enemy was a belt of fair cover, but a patch of absolutely open ground lay between. The order was given, and the Major and his detachment gained the desired cover in the teeth of a fire that would have disposed of a force twenty times as strong. The theoretical corpses, however, opened fire with great spirit, and when a mounted officer rode up a moment later the gallant Major, advancing hurriedly to meet him, and excitedly waving his bloodless sword in the air, exclaimed: "They are all dead men, Sir." The officer smiled a meaning smile, but did not upset his gravity further by venturing a remark. Another officer, with a detachment of City volunteers, having caught sight of a force advancing in extended order and with great caution towards a position which he occupied, ordered his men to lie down, and then, when the enemy was within fifty yards, gave, in a magnificent voice the order, "Fire a volley—ready—at 300 yards," &c. Almost simultaneously a similar, but slightly less absurd order came from the officer commanding the advancing force, and a deadly cross-fire was the result. An umpire rode up and shouted something. Both sides apparently took the something to be commendation, and the fire waxed hotter. Not until the ammunition was exhausted did the umpire make the respective commanders understand that their men formed two sections of the same—the defending—force.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY IN BRITISH INDIA.

ON Tuesday, the 10th instant, Margao witnessed a demonstration which has special interest for our community in British India, for it was meant for them by the people of Saisette, or what is known as the popular party of Salsette. The inhabitants of that district who have still fresh in their memory the terrible oppression of which they were victims at the hands of General Vasco Guedes and his minions also remember with gratitude the help rendered to them by their brethren in British India in delivering them from that tyrannical administration, and in obtaining for them a small measures of justice in that case. They gave proof of their sentiments of gratitude on the 10th instant. The occasion was the arrival of Dr. J. Accacio da Gama on a short visit to his family in Salsette. When it became known that he was to be in Goa, accompanied by Mr. J. Januario de Souza, the popular leaders at once bethought themselves of a demonstration of some sort to manifest their gratitude to the Portuguese community in British India as represented in the persons of those two gentlemen, who had been respectively President and Secretary of the central Vigilance Committee in Bombay during the Salsette disturbances. The demonstration took place at Margao, where Dr. da Gama arrived by train on the evening of the 10th instant. Long before the arrival of the train by which Dr. da Gama was travelling the platform of the station of Margao was literally crammed with those awaiting his arrival. There were in attendance three bands of music and eight companies of merry-makers organized for the purpose. As the train steamed into the station the band struck up a hymn specially composed for the occasion, and the large gathering within and without the station premises kept up a deafening round of cheers, so much so that only after the train had left the station was it possible to proceed to the next item in the programme, which was a speech by Mr. Roque Correa Affonso. After referring to the deserts of Dr. da Gama, Mr. Januario de Souza and Mr. B. X. Furtado, Mr. Correa Affonso concluded by raising cheers for the Portuguese community in British India, for each of those three gentlemen to the Vigilance Committee, for the *Anglo-Lusitano* and for Mr. Luis J. de Souza, who had rendered such signal services to the exiles of the 21st September, 1890, in the persecution which was set on foot against them in British India.

Dr. da Gama replied in very appropriate terms, and reminded those present that the attitude of the Portuguese community of British India in the Salsette election affair had been due entirely to their own liberal principles, and that in that question they had merely defended a cause that affected every son of Goa. In conclusion, he raised cheers for the popular party, and to its leader and principal partisans.

After this a procession was formed by the bands, dancing parties and the assembled people to conduct Dr. da Gama to his mother-in-law's, his temporary residence—the house that was fired upon by the soldiery on the 21st September 1890. At the head of the procession marched Mr. Roque Correa Affonso, bearing a rich flag on which was inscribed the legend—"A Briosa e patriotica communidade da India Britannica, o partido popular"—It was about half an hour before the procession reached the market place at Mestabat, which was grandly decorated and illuminated and where fireworks were let off. The whole way long the people cheered most heartily. On arrival at the residence of Mrs. Alvares, Dr. da Gama's mother-in-law, refreshments were served. Later there was a display of fireworks, and then the crowd dispersed, groups accompanied by the bands traversing the streets shouting and cheering. Such of the popular leaders as could stay overnight were asked by Mrs. Alvares to meet the Bombay guests at a sumptuous repast. Among those present on the occasion were a number of Hindu Dessais and the present representative of the house of Quencro of Cumbarjua.—*Anglo-Lusitano.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Major-General and Mrs C East, Secunderabad
Miss East do
Mr and Mrs F H Smith, Bareilly
*Capt H Tate, Jeypore
*Miss Stavely, Surat
*Mr L Buckley, CS, Madras
*Mr J R Hatherly, Karachi
*Capt G V Burrows, Madras
*Mr and Mrs A G Baker, M Coast
* Mr G H Lowe, Madras
* Miss Aicken do
*Mr H J Stanely do
* Mr and Mrs W Hexton, Karachi
* Miss Warren, Karachi
* Rev G P Taylor, Ahmedabad
* Dr J Young, Burmah
* Dr G C Hall, do
* Lieut Agnew, Peshawar
Mr T Anderson, R I M, Calcutta
Mr W Heasman, Punjab
* Mr and Mrs J Gordon, Jabalpur
* Mr J A Baines, C S, Simla
* Major H H Pengree, Poona
* Mr G P Millett, Thana
* Capt and Mrs H Pollard, Mooltan
* Mr G Blair, Matheran
* Rev J Salters do
Lieut E A Barnard, Secunderabad
Mr and Mrs J Dickinson, Ratnagiri
* Mrs K Sandilands, Peshawar
* Miss Birch, Peshawar
Rev K Roffnott, Baltimore
Mr A H Thompson, England
Dr G Sinclair, Miraj
Mrs A Laughlin, Miraj
Mr and Mrs J L Johnston, C S, England
Mr D Ibbetson, Poona
Sergt-Major C S Rundle
Mr E A West, Etawah
Mr R S Thornton do
Mr R G Whitley, Gadak
Mr and Mrs W H Heath, Mirzapore
Miss E F Shaffock, Mirzapore
Mr D Jaffrey, Surat
Mr J Franklin do
Mr R H Wilson, Broach
Mr R Middleton, Bombay
* Col and Mrs H de Rennick, Elliohpur
Capt E Billing, s s Ruthenia, England
Mr C Nordlinger, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A C Lloyd do
Mr M Strahl do
Lieut C M Cockcraft do
Mr F F Pickard, RIM do
Mr A Francke do
Mr J Robinson do
Lieut O daCosta do
Mr J M Heyn do
Mr H D Searle do
Lieut T Moss do
Mr V E Booth do
Mr G Oakley do
Mr C Scholtield do
Mr J J Gazdur, B-L do
Mr M Breslauer do
Mr Von Hoffer do
Mr and Mrs C W Nicholls, Bombay
Mr and Mrs C H Candy, Kholapur

Residents left during the week marked (*).

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, ROGATION SUNDAY, MAY 22.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Missa Cœlestis.—Hymns 137, 161 and 229.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 137, 26 and 142, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Parade Service.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 5, 279 and 307.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 181, 282 and 27.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon—Hymns 512 and 106.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 35, 327 and 16.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 242 and 275
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 272, 237 and 274.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School with Bible Class for adults.
11 a.m.—Marathi Service.
Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

(Opposite the main entrance to Prince's Dock).

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hys. 11 and 161—2nd tune.
Hys. 167 and 262—1st tune.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. "White Cross" in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

As the Volunteers are at their mimic warfare in this sacred season of peace, a home paper remarked the other day, let us recall what "our only General" says of them. He has just been telling Lord Wantage's Committee that the best thing to be said about the home army is that it is only less inefficient than the Volunteer force. Considering that fifty Regulars in every hundred have been described by Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and the Duke of Connaught as "unfit" for camp service, the above verdict is certainly hard on the Volunteers. And yet Lord Wolseley is usually described as an optimist. We can only suppose that Lord Wolseley must have been in a fit of unusual depression when he killed his two birds with one stone. The popular conviction is that, as a body, the Volunteers are superior to the Regulars, and that with a little experience in the field (which we hope they may never have) they would make the finest soldiers in the world. The popular conviction is not far wrong.

PUKKA RUSMA.—There are many preparations sold for removing hair, but they are more or less injurious to the Skin. Pukka Rusma is free from such injurious effects, but is very effective. Re. 1—POPULAR REMEDIES, MADON SONS and Co., Fort.

RABI CROPS IN BENGAL.

THE following report on the outturn of rabi and special crops in Bengal for the year 1891-92 has just been issued by the Director of Agriculture:—

Rabi crops.—The climatic conditions most favourable to the cultivation of rabi crops in Bengal and Behar are when monsoon rains cease early in October, but are followed by comparatively fine weather, with a few light showers during the remainder of that month and the first fortnight of November. In December and January there should be showers to enable the crops to attain their full development. At the time of harvesting during the latter half of February and March, the weather should be dry. Continuous cloudy weather at this time causes damage, and is attended with injury from insects of various kinds and fungoid pests.

In the rabi season, 1891-92, the conditions were unfavourable throughout the greater portion of Bengal and Behar. Deficient rainfall at the sowing season, towards the end of October and the beginning of November, contracted the area sown in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, Malda, Sonthal Parganas and Palamau. On the other hand, owing to the scantiness of the monsoon rains of 1891, and the consequent partial failure of winter rice, there was an extention of the area sown under rabi in Rajshai, Bogra, Pabna, Faridpur and Purnea. The deficiency of rain in the latter half of October and the first of November injuriously affected the outturn also in all parts of South-West, East and North Bengal, North and South Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, with the exception of the districts of Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Bogra, and Singbhum, the Sadar sub-division of Balasore and the sub-divisions of Magura, Brahmanbaria, Chandpur, and Banki, in which rain fell in the latter half of October and in the beginning of November. Excessive rain at the time of, and immediately after, sowing reduced the outturn in Singbhum, and in Bhadrak in the district of Balasore. A general drought throughout the rabi season further aggravated the injury. A cyclone in the month of November did much harm to the rabi crops in the Sadar and Kendrapara sub-divisions of Cuttack, and in Puri; and hailstorms, when the crops were approaching maturity, did considerable damage in the Sadar sub-division of Faridpur. Locusts injured rabi plants in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Deposits of silt, however, left by the floods of last year had a beneficial effect on some of the crops in the sub-divisions of Goaundo, Brahmanbaria, Chandpur, Banki and Jajpur.

Taking the Lower Provinces as a whole, the outturn of the rabi crops may be estimated at 9 annas.

Special crops.—During the season which has just expired, deficiency of rainfall throughout the monsoon months from June to October affected the outturn of sugarance more or less, in all parts of the Lower Provinces except Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Heavy rain in August, and a cyclone in November, injured the crop in the districts of Cuttack and Puri.

Tobacco.—This crop was damaged by excessive rain and cyclonic winds in the month of November in Cuttack and Puri, and by a total cessation of rain towards the end of the season in February and in March in Manbhum. An average crop is reported from the sub-divisions of Basirhat, Bangaon, Brahmanbaria, Banki, Jajpur, Kolhan, and from the Sadar sub-division of the districts of Jessore, Chittagong, and Saran.

Poppy.—The outturn of poppy was seriously affected by the very dry weather at the beginning of the season in October in the Sadar and Siwan sub-divisions of the district of Saran. This crop was damaged by cloudy and rainy weather at the end of February in the sub-division of Jahanabad, in the district of Gaya, and by high westerly winds in Patna. Hailstorms and high winds also did some harm in Shahabad. A full average crop is reported for the district of Monghyr, and for Hajipur, in the district of Muzaffarpur, but the average outturn throughout the poppy-growing districts is estimated at 11 annas only.

Mulberry.—A full average crop of mulberry is reported from the district of Bogra and from Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad. The average outturn for all mulberry-growing districts is estimated at 11 annas.

The outturn is represented in fractions of a rupee, sixteen annas being taken to represent an average crop.

IS WAR DEADLY?

"CAN anyone answer that? It's doubtful—very doubtful." War may not be healthy or conducive to longevity, especially for the front rank of the participants in the frolicsome pastime. We read in the big book how the reporters brought home records of hundreds of thousands slain in a single battle; but now, with all our modern deadly weapons, smokeless powder, and noiseless guns, we fall far short of the numbers slain in the scriptural history days. We, however, make up for deficiency in this respect by slaughtering thousands and hundreds of thousands by living an artificial life. We constantly struggle to live and obtain wealth, we cultivate a special form of life to induce disease, we drink alcohol and other stimulants, and thus live in a continual condition of nervous excitement. This enervates the whole system, but so slowly and insidiously that we never suspect the danger till some fatal disease attacks some vital organ, and then the patient runs panic-stricken, first to one doctor then to another, in the agony of despair. People should be wise in their generation, and beware of the approach of the enemy, and ward off his initial attack. Remember that a continual languid feeling, and sharp attacks of neuralgia at night, with frequent or occasional headaches, or aching limbs, sleeplessness, hot burning urine, with constipation and loss of appetite, are each and severally signs sent by Nature to warn you of the physical disturbance, and that you must not neglect such symptoms, or your case may get beyond the power of medicine to cure. To turn aside the disease, and render the system impregnable to its ravages, a faithful and regular treatment with Clements' Tonic is essential. This remedy never can fail to restore healthy and normal action to every organ, as it treats the disease, and not the symptoms. We received from Alfred Godfrey, Esq., Solicitor, 391, Darling-street, Balmain, the following letter: "Jan. 19th, '91. Dear Sir,—It affords me much pleasure to recommend Clements' Tonic to all persons whose systems require bracing up. I have found it highly beneficial. I don't think its equal can be found." Also the following proof from Mrs. G. Wallis, 66, Ivy-st., N.S.W, Redfern:—"Dear Sir,—Having suffered for nearly two years from sciatica, and being unable to obtain relief from doctors, I was induced to use Clements' Tonic. I had small hopes of relief; but one large and part of a small bottle completely cured me, and that is now eight months since. The pain first struck my left side, extending to the back and down the leg below the knee. At times the pain was so severe that I could not rest day or night. I became so very thin and weak that my neighbours chaffed me, and said there would soon be a funeral; but thanks to Clements' Tonic I am completely cured. My daughter also suffered severely from toothache and pains across the eyes. She used Clements' Tonic, and is completely well ever since. I have also recommended it to many people, all of whom praise it highly, and you may use this as you like, and I shall be only too pleased to answer any enquiries, trusting I may bring relief to other sufferers." These are the kind of letters we are continually receiving by every mail. We only warn the public to be careful about getting the genuine. There are imitations in every chemist's shop. See the signature of F. Moore Clements on the wrappers and labels of every bottle, and expose the swindlers who try and put you off with an imitation.—Laboratories, Newtown, N. S. W.

CALENDAR.—MAY, 1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... May 26th, 10h. 10·5m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 21	Meeting of Shareholders, South well and Austin, 4 p.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Pekin.	5 24	6 29	6 32m 7 3a	0 48m 0 34a
Sun. 22	Anniversary Meeting, East Indian Association, Matunga. Rogation Sunday. English Mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	5 24	6 29	7 54m 8 1a	1 39m 1 46a
Mon. 23	....	5 24	6 30	9 0m 8 54a	2 26m 2 48a
Tues. 24	Queen-Empress's Birthday Parade.	5 23	6 30	9 53m 9 44a	3 11m 3 42a
Wed. 25	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Election of a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5 23	6 30	10 44m 10 32a	3 55m 4 34a
Thurs. 26	Bombay Underwriters' Association, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m. Election of a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5 23	6 31	11 33m 11 19a	4 39m 5 24a
Fri. 27	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Assam.	5 23	6 31	— 0 21a	5 22m 6 15a

* Left Aden on Monday at 4 p.m.

THE following is extracted from a New York paper much exercised on the subject of our decadent morality:—"Criminals who, like Mrs. Osborne and Mrs. Montagu, are persons of education and consequently should know the full effect of their acts, are less deserving of sympathy and mercy than poor wretches like Fanny Gane, whose lives have been a hard continual struggle for existence, and who hardly know the difference between right and wrong. Yet the sympathy and mercy are for the former, and it really grates upon public opinion in England when a person of positions is sent to jail. That being the case, in view of the continual revelations concerning the condition of society in England, would it not be well for Parliament to enact a new code for the punishment of offences by ladies and gentlemen, leaving the existing laws to deal with the crimes of men and women who are so unfortunate as not to be acquainted with the Prince of Wales?"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Forbes, 1,500 tons, Captain J E Roberts, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE barque Ribbleton, 375 tons, Captain David Davies, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G I W Baidwin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 900 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain T J Grier, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE s s Indra, 2,333 tons, Captain R Leslie, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Port Said (7th May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (7th May), with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, Captain W T Fairweather, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 97 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan	1775	Collins	A	V Ebrahim & Co
„ Chamois	1347	Rolands	B	R Brothers
„ King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	C	R Brothers.
„ Clan Forbes	1597	Roberts	D	F Muir & Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	E	Glade & Co
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum
„ Adowa	1347	Paton	G	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Roma	1674	Storn	HJ	W &A Graham & Co.
„ Ataka	237	Bement	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Manitoba	1386	Euwright	L	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Larnaca	1492	Gardner	M	K Nixon & Co
„ Germania	1948	Thomas	N	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Albion	2372	Race	O	Ralli Brothers
„ White Cross	1944	Taylor	P	T Morrison & Co.
„ Terra	1778	Peterson	Q	J Mackintosh & Co
„ S. Berkhud	157	Williams	(30 tons crane.)	F Muir & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Chyebassa	1714	Wilson	1	M Mackenzie.
„ Asama	2449	Smith	2	K Nixon and Co
„ R Rubattino	3024	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
„ Nizam	1615	Langbourne	5	P & O S N Co
„ Madura	1273	Jones	6	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	7	J Janni
„ Thisbe	1789	Kassovich	8	J Janni
„ Europa			9	K Nixon & Co
„ Ionia	3573	Boyle	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	12	E Bates & Co
„ Arab	2722	Newey	13	K Nixon & Co
„ Bjorgvin	1786	Reimers	15	Bombay Co
„ Lanark	1973	Cross	16	W &A Graham &Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Tanjore ....1402 .... Raffin ..... Hajee Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Jedda, May 7.
	Latona (s)	....	Cardiff, &c.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Adowa (s)	Paten	Jedda, &c.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Roberts	Amsterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental, Grier, for Karachi, &c.
„ Akbar, Baldwin, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Beeswing, for Genoa, Marseilles, &c.
„ Imperator, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
„ Kt Commander, for Antwerp.
„ Viceroy, for Hamburg.
„ India, for Dunkirk.
„ Wardha, for Calcutta, &c.
„ King Arthur, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
„ Hoseinee, for Aden, Jedda, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
16 Rajpootana s ...... Mackinlay .. Bombay, April 22.
Cheiydra s .... Cass .... Hongkong, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May 16.—Steamers Kirkby, M. Meanatchy, Maltby Rudesheimer and Chindwara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
17 Nawab s .... Bombay.
18 Niobe s .... Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

17 Landaura s .... Calcutta.
Barsda s .... Hamburg.
18 FrankPendleton sp ...... San Francisco.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Poumania s—11 hogsheads ale, Ewart Latham and Co; 5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 50 cases whisky, Lyon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rannock s—8 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Peninsula s—5 cases cheese, 4 cases bacon and 3 cases ham, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Chyebassa s—77 cases medicine, V Nuthoo and Co; 5 cases portwine, Cutler Palmer and Co; 111 cases gin, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 25 cases champagne, H A Hormusjee; 46 cases medicine, &c., Framjee Sands and Co.
Annie Barrow s—10 cases sherry wine, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—33 cases brandy, A Vinayek Chatra.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—40 cases medicine, V Nuthoo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—5 bales wool, R Pritamdass; 75 bales wool, T Jowandass; 41 bales wool, C Soomar; 6,000 cwts wheat, Davi Sassoon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 15 bales wool, E Sowjee; 61 bales wool, M Jetha; 140 bales wool, Gocaldass Toolsidas; 3 packages woollen carpets, John Fleming and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Ruthenia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.
White Cross s—1,408 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 40 bales wool, C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—1 box gold bars (Rs 63,500) Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 4 cwts ivory, L Ebram; 3 cwts ivory, A Abdoola; 4 boxes silver coins, New Oriental Bank; 7 boxes gold bars (Rs 511,300), B Cursetjee; 3 cwts ivory, C Alloobhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ionia s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muirland Co; 5,721 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 1,653 cwts castorseed, Huge Schwer and Co.
Ataka s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co.
Kt Commander s—16,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,100 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Owen and O'Kell; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indra s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 6003 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, 15,900 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 10,007 wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 999 cwts poppyseed and 2,029 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—2,925 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,512 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 540 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Germania s—20 bales hemp, 500 cwts barley, Nathu Laljee; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Bjorgoin s—72,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 550 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—2,250 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 300 cwts groundnuts and 795 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.
Arab s—6,216 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co
Beeswing s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co: 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Terra s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Thisbe s—350 cwts myrabollams, and 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Imperator s—220 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Terra s—125 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Thisbe—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Annie Barrow s—18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.
Larnaca s—5,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Europa s—550 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Kirby Hall s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—15 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 397 cwts sharkfins and 19 cwts fishmaws, C Ebram and Co; 1 bale twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 19.

Phillips, Capt. Bom. 28th Punj Inft, on leave, from Peshawar.
Kilner, Lt, Bong. [illegible] H A, on leave, to Meerut.
Tinley, Capt, Bo. 1st Lancers, on leave, from England.

THE Austrian Archduke Ludwig is not the only foreign prince who has become enamoured of an actress, but he is in no wise ashamed of his *fiancee*, and the announcement of his betrothal to Fraulein Clara Heese having been made known in an authoritative fashion has caused some consternation among Continental royalties. The Duke is the brother of the Empress Elizabeth, and his late wife, with whom he made a morganatic marriage, has only been dead about four months, so that the earliest date at which the forthcoming marriage may take place is June 1, but says *Society*, it is not likely to occur before June 21, which is the Duke's fifty-first birthday. He is a General of cavalry, and very popular with both people and soldiery, who have given him the *sobriquet* of Todtenkopf, or "Death's Head." Fraulein Heese is a handsome full-figured brunette, of twenty-five, the idol of the stage in Munich, her fine eyes being her most fascinating feature. "To the eyes of the Heese" is a well-known toast among the gay cavaliers of Bavaria, by whom the news of her retirement from the stage has been already bemoaned.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·542	W	4	114·0	83·1	38	..	1·82	—1·57
Agra	29·509	S W	6	115·5	92·1	35	..	0·82	—0·69
Cawnpore	29·601	W	5	114·0	87·0	49	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·580	W NW	3	115·4	87·2	21	..	1·46	—0·74
Jhansi	29·576	N W	4	114·5	92·2	27	..	1·42	—0·11
Jacobabad	29·557	S W	5	119·0	81·7	39	..	0·31	—0·43
Karachi	29·684	W S W	10	92·5	81·7	78	..	0·38	—1·07
Ajmere	29·653	W	14	107·3	88·3	44	..	1·39	+0·36
Deesa	29·715	N N E	12	107·9	81·7	62	..	0·55	+0·01
Rajkot	29·761	W	17	102·9	77·6	74	..	0·25	—0·13
Veraval	29·798	W	11	88·1	80·2	81	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·757	W S W	17	107·0	80·1	77	..	0·74	—0·23
Indore	29·713	W	6	103·1	72·6	60	..	0·92	—0·13
Saugor	29·643	W	7	109·9	82·6	25	..	0·92	—1·84
Jubbulpore	29·674	W S W	2	110·0	81·6	25	..	2·10	—1·02
Hoshangabad	29·711	S W	7	109·0	80·1	32	..	0·59	—1·34
Khandwa	29·737	W	11	105·7	83·3	48	..	0·39	—1·06
Raipur	29·695	W S W	8	112·7	89·4	18	..	0·44	—2·57
Nagpur	29·645	WN W	12	114·9	88·3	26	..	2·38	—0·71
Amraoti	29·689	WN W	11	111·8	80·3	24	..	0·48	—2·13
Akola	29·718	WN W	16	108·6	80·3	30	..	0·27	—2·82
Surat	29·794	S W	F	96·2	82·1	76	..	0·12	—0·40
Malegaon	29·779	W	10	104·3	74·6	86	..	..	—1·82
Bombay	29·832	W	8	89·4	81·3	68	..	0·12	—0·75
Poona	29·819	N W	15	99·1	68·9	60	..	0·82	—1·85
Sholapur	29·815	W	13	109·2	73·5	35	..	3·97	+0·25
Ratnagiri	29·816	N	5	91·4	79·8	64	..	0·94	—1·71
Belgaum	29·871	Calm.	!	93·3	66·8	68	..	8·81	—3·92
Goa	29·880	N	13	90·1	80·4	69	..	1·08	..
Karwar	29·857	N E	6	90·3	78·7	72	..	1·62	—2·65
Mangalore	29·860	Calm.	4	90·8	79·4	89	..	13·79	+7·25
Calicut	29·814	N N W	13	91·2	75·1	79	0·39	15·20	+1·22
Cochin	29·843	N E	M	88·2	73·2	76	0·05	24·63	+2·43
Bangalore	29·879	W	8	92·2	66·0	86	0·33	5·94	—2·64
Secunderabad	29·719	N W	8	108·3	85·2	21	..	0·36	—3·63
Masulipatam	29·747	WN W	9	95·1	83·0	86	..	0·[illegible]	—8·96
Bellary	29·804	W	12	106·5	73·9	60	0·22	1·90	—2·31
Cuddapah	29·772	S S E	..	109·3	83·0	52	0·01	1·0[illegible]	—7·61
Madras	29·744	S W	11	91·3	82·0	58	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·816	S	4	87·7	69·8	78	0·43	7·57	—1·92
Trichinopoly	29·767	W S W	9	103·2	76·8	59	..	6·52	—8·28
Negapatam	29·753	W	7	102·6	78·8	66	..	35·14	+0·17
Colombo (20th)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts except locally at Cochin, Calicut, Rajkot, Jacobabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Delhi, Agra and Jhansi, where a brisk to rapid fall has taken place. Readings are relatively high in Mysore and at Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Colombo, and low over the Punjab. Gradients are moderate to steep. The barometer reads above the normal average at Neemuch, Sholapur, Belgaum and Masulipatam, and below it elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly at Karwar and Cochin, southerly at Cuddapah and Coimbatore and south-westerly or north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong in several places. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Khandwa and Akola, 20 at Rajkot, Neemuch and Ajmere, 14 at Bangalore, 12 at Delhi, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Calicut. Except at Rajkot, Khandwa, Surat, Bombay, Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras and Coimbatore the maximum temperature continues to be in excess of the average everywhere. The highest maximum was 119° at Jacobabad. Nights are rather cool at Indore, Hoshangabad, Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur, Belgaum, Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam and generally hot in other places. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (66°). Humidity shows a rise in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Akola, Raipur, Nagpur, Veraval and Jhansi. Light to moderate showers are reported to have fallen at Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. Abnormals indicate the existence of a low pressure area in the neighbourhood of Calicut, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The weather in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast is unsettled. The skies are now very cloudy on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency, and as humidity is increasing more local showers are probable. The barometric changes on the West Coast from Goa southwards as far as Cochin are very irregular and show indications of the weather becoming unsettled on and off the Malabar Coast. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the weather in the Arabian Sea, far to the south-westwards of Karwar, is equally disturbed, and probably rainy, and that the weather in the Bombay Presidency will become more or less cloudy.

W. SUTHERLAND,
for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The barometer has fallen almost everywhere, the decrease over north of the Bay area, over north-west India, and Malabar being brisk. The depression over the Punjab is still developing, but otherwise the distribution is little changed. The current from Bengal is forcing its way slightly westward, and has reached Lucknow, and northerly winds on the west coast are rather less steady; otherwise the winds are also little changed. The temperature has fallen in Burma, Bombay, and Madras, and a considerable part of Bengal; it is risen in other provinces. The mean temperature is excessive in all provinces except in Burma; the excess equals [illegible] in the Punjab, and 70 in the North-West Provinces. The principal maxima are 119° at Jacobabad and Montgomery, and 118° in Khushab and [illegible]. Rain has fallen in Assam, Burma, North Bengal and South Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th May, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., [illegible] and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah .... [illegible]
Temperature of the Air .... [illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... [illegible]
Dew Point .... [illegible]
Relative humidity of Air .... [illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1) .... [illegible]
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m.) .... [illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... [illegible]
General Directions of Wind* .... [illegible]
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... [illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 16th May, 1892:—

Amount to be remitted during 1892-93 17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892 to 14th May 1892 2,468,500
Balance to be remitted from 15th May 1892 to 31st March 1893 14,531,500

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 19.

10 p.m. .... 82·9

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

6 a.m. .... 81·9
10 a.m. .... 86·5
2 p.m. .... 89·6
4 p.m. .... 88·2

UNDER the heading of the "Coming Droop" the *World* indulges in the following prospect:—"There was once a theologian—he was an American, and the Americans are grand at metaphor—who said, in order to prove a point which will be evident to the reader, that no man could hoist himself up by the waist-belt of his own trousers. But in fact woman had given herself a hoist by means of every little prinking crest of her silk and every upward twist of her tresses. And now that all this is altering and the skirt has learnt to droop, things not contemplated by the mere dressmaker will little by little learn to droop as well. Hair will be loose; it will be loose; it will come down in moments of emotion. In Early Victorian days the large bonnet with its curtain was so unmanageable, from a romantic point of view, that the novelist was always obliged to make it fall off when the heroine gave way to tears. Soon we, too, shall see bonnets coming off—backwards. And tears will be more frequent. Eyes will droop. Fatigue will be the lot of woman."

I READ with astonishment, says *Truth*, that Mrs. Montagu was last week removed from Dublin to Londonderry in a first-class carriage, that she was attired in black silk, and that her head and shoulders were wrapped in a cloak. Since when has it been the custom to remove convicts by rail as first-class passengers, to attire them in black silk, and to afford them every facility for avoiding observation on their travels? A telegram from Captain Montagu's solicitors at Coleraine informed me that the statements which had appeared respecting Miss Dossell's continued custody of the children were erroneous, and that the governess had resigned charge of them two days after the trial. I would, however, impress upon Captain Montagu that what people both in Ireland and England are anxious about is the safety of the children after their mother's return home; and if he is at all desirous of hastening the date of his wife's release, he will do well to make a further communication on this point either to me or to some other party in a position to give it publicity.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SPECIAL S[redacted] ADVERTISEM[redacted]

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs.15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BROOME'S MUSIC.—A fresh arrival of Standard Songs, Piano Solos, and Dance Pieces, As. 2 each at G. BOSE and Co., Musical Instrument Depot, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO ICE FACTORIES.—A first-class ENGINEER having long experience in the Ice Manufacturing line is prepared to undertake on very moderate terms SUPERVISION, the REPAIRS and ERECTIONS of Ice Machines. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE ENGINEER, 58, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

RS. 10.—A really sound serviceable Nickel Silver WATCH with Jewelled escapement, Rs. 10 only.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watch-makers and Jewelers, Fort.

CYCLES.—A Shipment of Cycles and Tricycles from best English makers, just to hand and offered cheap to effect speedy clearance.—RUSTOMJEE N. RUSTOMJEE, 35, Church Gate Street.

COMPARE our Prices of Oilman's Stores. Table Salt, bot. annas 6; Vinegar, As. 6; White Pepper Best, As. 6; Celery Salt, As. 7; Mustard, As. 5.—PEARSE & Co., Wholesale Importers, Bombay.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department), contains all the best works of History, Biography, Travels, and Novels, and supplied to subscribers on Quarterly, Half-Yearly, and Yearly Subscription.

IMPORTANT to Cycle Riders—HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS have received a large stock of Knickerbocker Stockings, assorted colors, prices Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per pair.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing CONFECTIONER. Importer of French, English, and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—82, Meadows Street, Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

FOR SALE.—Three large four-wheeled WAGGONS, 2 to 4 Tons Capacity, adapted for Bullocks. For particulars apply to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., 48, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, two GOANESE BOYS to COOK, wait and do bearer's work for a family of two. Apply to LINDSAY REED, Esq., Opium Dept., Burhee via Hazaribagh.

RECEIVED few CLARABELLA ORGANS, playing 6 Tunes Rs. 20. Clariophan Organs with 6 metal Tunes, Rs. 25.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

LACKING the previous support from the governing markets, Cotton has been quiet here during the past week, exporters and local spinners having been comparatively small buyers; but the tone of the market has been steady upon the whole. In other directions, also, export business has not shown much animation, neither Wheat nor Seed having been taken to more than a moderate extent, though the feeling in both markets has been generally steady, if at times quiet. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated during the week to the extent of ⅛d., closing this evening 1-16d. higher for Bank Bills and 1-32d. for Credits than our quotations of last Friday. The increasing abundance of Money has led to a reduction of one per cent. in the rates of the Bank of Bombay, whose minimum now stands at three per cent. Government Paper has been unsettled, but the cash price for Fours has advanced on the whole ¼ per cent. Freights remain dull, and engagements have been made during the week at still lower rates. Some firmness has been imparted to the Import Market by the tenor of advices from the other side, and a fair retail business has been done; but wholesale buyers are still absent, and prices are in no way improved.

MONEY.—The funds laid down for financing the business of the active export season, continue to prove more than ample for all needs, and the close of the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday, found the current of money still running to abundance, an increase of animation in several branches of the trade, and very liberal supplies of Produce, notwithstanding. At 221½ lakhs, the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance showed an increase of 23¼ lakhs since the previous Saturday; and it was noticeable, in the figures given in the Return, that the movement in every item going to indicate the position of the trade demand had been towards increasing the balance, a large accession to Private Deposits, a considerable diminution in Loans, and some decrease in Bills Discounted, representing a falling off in the aggregate of nearly 26 lakhs in trade requirements, compared with a contraction of 30¼ lakhs in the week preceding. As was anticipated in view of the character of recent returns, the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates by one per cent. yesterday, making the minimum stand at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day with a somewhat excited feeling in presence of advices of an enhanced value of Silver and of higher rates given for extra Council Bills. Rates were firm at 1s. 3-13-32 to 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3-7-16 to 15-32d. for Demand; and a fair amount of business transpired thereat. For Credits, rates opened at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight, at which rate little was done, and afterwards 1s. 3 9-16d. was accepted; but the amount placed was not large, and the market closed quiet. On Monday the market opened nominally firm at 1s. 3-7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3-15-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 3⅝d. for three months' sight Credits. A little Telegraphic was done as high as 1s. 3 15-32d., but the rate was available for a very short time only, and no Merchants' Bills coming out, the Credit rate receded to 1s. 3 9-16d., at which little was done; while Bank remittance declined 1-32 to 1-16d., the market closing quiet. Things opened easier on Tuesday at 1s. 3⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and business was done in the former, between Banks, whereupon the rate receded to 1s. 3 11-32d. for both media of remittance, but no further enquiry was felt either from Banks or the Bazaar. For Credits, 1s. 3½d. was the opening rate, and no sellers coming out, it receded to 1s. 3 15-32d. for May-June delivery, at which a moderate amount was placed, the market closing quiet but steady. On Wednesday, the market opened nominally at 1s. 3 7-16 for three months' sight Credits, in one direction, but was refused, and a little was done at 1s. 3 15-32d. The rate then rose to 1s. 3½d. owing to large quantities of Gold appearing in the market, but no further transactions were reported; and for Bank remittance there was no enquiry. Yesterday, 1s. 3½d. was the opening rate for Credits, and 1s. 3⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and there having been no enquiry for remittance, the rate rose to 1s. 3 13-32d. without improving the demand. Of three months' sight Credits a moderate amount was placed, and Gold sellers again appearing in the market, though to a lower extent than before, rates also advanced 1-32d. to 1s. 3 17-32d., at which we heard of nothing further coming out, and the market closed quiet. The market opened firmer to-day, and after a moderate amount of Credits had been taken early at 1s. 3 17-32d. the general rate became 1s. 3 9-16d., at which nothing further was offered. For Bank remittance the opening rate was 1s. 3 13-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and, late on in the day 1s. 3 7-16d. was obtainable for Demand, at which a moderate business transpired. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 3 7-16d.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3 13-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 3 15-32d.
Do.	4 months' sight	1s. 3½d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 3 9-16d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 9-16d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3⅝d.
Documents	3 do.	1s. 3 19-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 3 21-32d.
Francs	3 do.	1·63⅞.
Do.	6 months' sight	1·65.

GOVERNMENT PAPER receded a little, last Saturday, from the highest point touched; but the feeling was steady at the slight decline. 108 15-16 was the quotation of Fours for cash; 108 13-16 for the coming settlement; and 108⅞ for the June account; but at closing, 108⅞ for Money was named. The nominal rate for 4½ per Cents again became 104½. Rates ruled again a little lower on Monday, and the feeling in the market was unsteady. Quotations for Fours remained for some time at 108⅞ for cash, 108⅞ for the approaching settlement, and 108⅝ for the June account; but as the feeling became weaker 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted, at which the market closed. 105 was again the nominal rate for 4½ per Cents. On Tuesday, the market was weak and rates for Fours declined ⅛ per cent., say to 108⅝ for cash, 108 9-16 for the settlement on the 30th inst., and 108 7-16 for June, with sellers for Account in both positions; towards the close, however, a rally took place and the decline was recovered, the closing cash price having been 108⅞. The Bills got the market into their hands on Wednesday, and the price of Fours advanced to 109 for cash, 108⅞ for the coming settlement, and 108⅞ for the June account; but before the close, a weaker feeling set in again, and rates receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent.; the Money price leaving off at 108⅞. Yesterday the market was steady at a slight recovery from Wednesday's final rates for Fours, 108 15-16 having been quoted for Money. 108 13-16 for the settlement on the 30th instant, and 108 11-16 for the June account; and these were the closing rates for Fours, with buyers thereat for both the accounts. To-day the market has been firm at a further improvement in rates, our closing quotations being 109⅛ for Fours for cash, 109 for the coming settlement, and 108⅞ for the June account; with 105 nominally quoted for the other denomination.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 1¼ per cent. higher, at 117. Port Trust Bonds have advanced ¼ per cent., to 105½.

SHARES have shown but little movement on any line during the past week, Scrip of all kinds having been neglected notwithstanding the abundance of money, and the approach of the season in which the ordinary requirements of trade will absorb still less of the ample funds at command than is now the case. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we report an advance of Rs. 35 in Central India Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 10 each, in Oriental and Queen; of Rs. 5 each in Hindostan, Luckmidas, and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 4 in Anglo-Indian; and of Rs. 2½ in Imperial. Hyderabad, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 10; and Framji Petit and Union, Rs. 5 each. Hingoli Press shares are Rs. 15 lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 7½ higher; Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 3; Port Canning are Rs. 2½ higher; Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 25. Silver Shares are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1¼ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—With the view of completing their ante-monsoon purchases of *Grey Goods*, retail buyers from the mofussil have operated freely during the past week, but prices have not improved in any direction. The firmer feeling at Manchester has induced a better tone among holders; but the market continues to suffer from the absence of wholesale buyers, and hence rates remain much about the same as before. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods there is no change whatever. In consequence of dearer Cotton, local weavers are not disposed to make even a small reduction in rates, without which any increase in business is impossible. The Clearances of *Imported* goods for the week are put down at 3,600 packages; those of *Local* goods at 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Imported Twist* in a steady market, and with prices quite unchanged. The sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending on Monday were 6,300 bales; and China buyers here, in view of these advices, evince no disposition to operate at the rise demanded by spinners of approved makes. The tendency of rates, however, is upwards, and the market closed firm at the following official quotations, the week's clearances being put down at 1,800 bales

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As. 3¾	to 4	per lb.
„	... „ 8s „	„ 3⅞	„ 4⅛	„
„	... „ 10s „	„ 4¼	„ 4½	„
„	... „ 12s „	„ 4½	„ 4¾	„
„	... „ 16s „	„ 5	„ 5 7-16	„
„	... „ 20s „	„ 5¼	„ 5½	„
„	... „ 24s „	„ 5½	„ 6⅛	„
„	... „ 30s „	„ 6¼	„ 6⅝	„
„	... „ 40s „	„ 7½	„ 8	„

METALS.—*Copper* has been taken to a small extent during the week in a quiet market, and with prices unchanged. *Yellow Metal* has been in moderate request at previous rates, and the tone of the market has been steady. *Iron* has been firm at an advance of 4 to 16 annas in prices; but only a moderate quantity has been taken.

COAL is quiet. Sales have been made during the week of ready Powell's Duffryn, at Rs. 16½ per ton; and ready Beyt's Merthyr, at Rs. 15¾ per ton; and a cargo of Davison's West Hartley, for May, June, July shipment, was placed at Rs. 14 per ton; also 4 to 500 tons of Powell's Duffryn for May shipment, at Rs. 16 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This has been a much quieter week for this staple, exporters having been altogether out of the market on some days, and the Mills comparatively small buyers; though latterly there has been more doing in both directions. The tone of the market has been steady upon the whole, and though, in the earlier part of the week there was a general decline in prices of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, this was afterwards recovered and some further partial advance established. The purchases for export sum up about 5,000 bales of Bengals, Broach, Dhollera kinds, Dharwars, Westerns, and Oomra descriptions; while the takings of local spinners have been somewhat less, consisting of Oomra kinds, Dholleraj sorts, and Compta. The market closed firm this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 92,500 bales, compared with 83,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 68,000 bales arrived in the corresponding week last year; and the falling off in Receipts this season compared with last has become reduced to 346,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lbs. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	166	3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 155	3 1-16d.
Do. Good	„ 145	2⅞d.
Broach Fine	„ 193	3 25-32d.
Do. Good	„ 183	3 19-32d.
Khandeish Fully Good	„ 169	3 11-32d.
Do. Good	„ 164	3¼d.
Dhollera Fine	„ 179	3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	„ 172	3 13-32d.
Do. Good do.	„ 168	3 5-16d.
Belatee Fine	„ 175	3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 166	3 9-32d.
Oomra Fully Good	„ 174	3 7-16d.
Do. Good	„ 169	3 11-32d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	„ 181	3 9-16d.
Western Good	„ 168	3 5-16d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	290,000	346,500
Berar	298,000	329,000
Barsi and Nugger	100,000	105,500
Bengals	113,000	290,500
Hinganghat	2,000	22,000
Persian and Sind	20,500	29,500
Broach	195,000	170,000
Dhollera	203,500	274,000
Compta and Dharwar	16,000	18,000
Madras and Westerns	1,500	1,000
Total	1,239,500	1,586,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	92,155	68,058	81,438
From 1st Jan. to 19th May	1,200,123	1,421,170	1,515,897
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	91,765	35,351	46,357
From 1st Jan. to 19th May	538,289	731,784	1,062,230
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,379	983	2,899
From 1st Jan. to 19th May	97,734½	52,561	35,925

WHEAT has been taken by shippers to only a moderate extent during the past week, the feeling, however, having been generally steady. Prices have fluctuated somewhat, advancing half an anna per cwt. for *Pessy* last Saturday, but declining half to one anna for the same description in the earlier part of this week, and further receding an anna for *Pessy*, but advancing half an anna for *Delhi* yesterday at the following quotations:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-2-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 5-1-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 5-0-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-9-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 5-0-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-14-0	„
Hard Red	„ 4-12-0	„

SEEDS.—This market closed firm at the end of last week, at an advance of two annas per cwt in *Linseed*, but with not more than a moderate business passing, and prices otherwise unchanged. This advance, however, was lost on Monday and the following day; while the price of *Rapeseed* became one anna per cwt. higher; and thereafter, the market remained steady, without further change in rates, and with business upon only a moderate scale. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-6 to Rs. 7-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-4-0	„
„ Cawnpore	„ 6-13-0 to „ 6-15-0	„
„ Red	„ 6-5-0 to „ 6-6-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 43-0-0	per cdy.
„ Mixed	„ 38-0-0 to „ 41-0-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	616,716	783,015	429,090
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th May	5,342,814	6,091,336	2,968,744
Linseed for the week	147,123	198,284	102,554
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th May	2,729,029	3,252,483	1,523,883
Rapeseed for the week	68,608	66,906	46,560
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th May	783,205	934,326	740,277
Gingellyseed for the week	4,276	9,667	16,254
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th May	817,214	934,128	637,262

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	528,390	550,797	287,443
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th May	4,624,007	3,777,268	1,865,131
Linseed for the week	178,614	210,336	85,022
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th May	2,294,804	2,263,061	1,015,282
Rapeseed for the week	76,178	52,771	31,722
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th May	580,205	617,874	513,443
Gingellyseed for the week	8,948	33,509	5,902
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th May	848,967	832,988	693,362

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

The Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

The Mauritius Mail for Zanzibar closes at Aden, at or about noon on Monday, the 23rd instant.

The Turkish route is interrupted beyond Busreh.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MORMUGAO.
DEATH.

NUNES—May 17, at Mormugao, Goa, Mary, the dearly loved child of Ignacio D. and Angeline Nunes, aged one year and two days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

CARR—May 6, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev E S Carr, of a son.
GILES—May 13, at Agra, the wife of Captain W Giles, 21st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
JAMESON—May 15, at Arrah, the wife of Surgeon-Captain G Jameson, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
KIRWAN—May 15, at Doom Dooma Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, the wife of A W B Kirwan, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PEPPE—May 8, at Gorakhpur, Delia Patience Bond Peppe, widow of the late W Peppe, of Birdpore, in her 78th year.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1892.

MR. J. S. COTTON'S Life of Mountstuart Elphinstone in Sir William Hunter's "Rulers of India" series has small claim to notice as an original work, and as a biographical sketch it will scarcely rank before the account of Elphinstone given by Sir John Kaye in "Lives of Indian Officers." But when Sir John Kaye wrote neither Sir T. E. Colebrooke's Life of Elphinstone, nor Mr. Forrest's selections from Elphinstone's papers were available. Mr. Cotton has entered into the labour of these workers; he frankly owns his indebtedness to them, and he provides readers who are not disposed to study Elphinstone's life in the two larger works with a readable and by no means unattractive account of one of the ablest and most estimable men who have helped in the building up of English rule in India. The Bombay Presidency claims him as peculiarly her own, for not only was the greater part of his Indian career spent within what subsequently became the limits of the Presidency, but the outlines of many of the institutions which have lasted to our day were marked out by him. There was much in Elphinstone's personality too, which enlists regard and admiration. His unselfishness and genuine devotion to the public interest, his courage and coolness in danger and emergency, the scrupulous integrity of his life and conversation, and his unfaltering determination to do justice to the people of the land, made him an ideal ruler of an Indian Presidency. Yet the example of such a man is not without its dangers, for we are apt, in looking upon it, to dwell upon the fact that this man, as strong in peace as in war, and abundantly equipped in all the intellectual qualifications which distinguish a statesman from a mere administrator, never passed through the ordeal of competition, and came to India with no guarantee even of ordinary educational proficiency. He was told when, at sixteen, he had been selected for a writership on the Bengal Establishment, that he would better "apply himself to writing and ciphering, and leave off Greek," a piece of advice the strangeness of which could best be realized if it were inscribed on the list of subjects for the Indian Civil Service Examination next month. Yet the old nomination system never gave India a better man. His uncle's advice to discard Greek was thrown away, and Elphinstone became, almost from the first year of his arrival in India, a diligent and ere long an accomplished classical scholar. The catalogue of the books which he read on his long twelve months' journey from Calcutta to Poona in 1801 will find its parallel only in some of the entries in Macaulay's diaries. For he was a voracious reader, and Macaulay himself scarcely surpassed him in the range of his literary interests. The picture of the young political, touring through the country with two camel-loads of books, all arranged so that he could lay hands in a moment upon the volume that he wanted, presents Elphinstone in a light in which it is pleasant to look upon him. By its side, however, there should be placed the picture of an eager sportsman, who never killed a tiger it is true, but who never missed a chance of a day after pig, and was as diligent in riding as in reading. The civilian of to-day who wonders how Elphinstone managed it will find an explanation in the lightness of the burden which lay upon the service in those days. Political work, except in the thick of a campaign, was less exacting than it is now, when so many even of the details of the administration of a Native State come daily within the cognizance of a Political Officer. The British Government at the beginning of the century showed little concern, for instance, regarding the way in which the Peishwa governed his subjects; it only concerned itself with the Peishwa's relations to the other Mahratta Chiefs. A studious young political would, therefore, in time of peace, have leisure enough to devote to learning, for he need seldom be in a hurry.

Elphinstone was fortunate in his opportunities, though none of them were as large as he had hoped for. His mission to Afghanistan fell to him early in life, for he was not yet thirty when Lord Minto despatched him to Peshawur. It was not his fault that little came of it beyond the dissipation of illusions concerning the strength of Shah Shuja, and the gathering in of a large store of original knowledge concerning the resources and the institutions of the Afghan Kingdom. The treaty of alliance against the French which Elphinstone negotiated with the Ameer was a precaution against an attack which soon ceased to be threatened, for Napoleon had to employ against Wellington in the Peninsula the forces which a year or two earlier seemed destined for an invasion of India. Elphinstone was disappointed with his mission to Kabul, though his disappointment was mitigated by the great literary success of his account of Afghanistan, which has become almost a classic. Thenceforward his activities were confined within the field—wide enough it is true—of Mahratta politics. At the beginning of the Second Mahratta War he was an assistant in the Poona Residency, under Sir Barry Close, and when Malcolm, who accompanied General Wellesley's force in a political capacity, fell ill, Elphinstone took his place. He saw Ahmednagar besieged and captured, he rode by Wellesley's side throughout the hard fought battle of Assaye, and again at Argaum, where he took part in the cavalry charge. He was as cool in action as a man inured to war, and he tells that during the charge, he "was at pains to see how the people looked, and every gentleman seemed at ease as much as if he were riding a-hunting." Of the siege of the fortress of Gavalgarh he has left a lively account, which is introduced characteristically enough by a noting down of the fact that he "breakfasted with Kennedy, and talked about Hafiz, Sadi, Horace, and Anacreon. At nine I left him and went to the trenches." It has been the fashion to bracket Elphinstone with Clive as a born soldier. He certainly had coolness and intrepidity enough, and his conduct at the battle of Kirkee won from Canning a tribute to the military courage and skill which he showed during that emergency. Mr. Elphinstone, Canning said, "displayed talents and resources which would have rendered him no mean general in a country whose generals are of no mean reputation." His chief merit at this time however was the clearness of vision which he maintained, at the time when Malcolm was putting trust in the Peishwa, and had reduced the force at Poona that was available for meeting Baji Rao's treachery. He rightly estimated the Peishwa's designs from the beginning, so that when his treachery became fully developed Elphinstone was ready for him. It says much for his astuteness that, situated as he was, in the midst of a people with whom intrigue was as the breath of their nostrils, he was never deceived. He and Malcolm differed in regard to the merits of Baji Rao and the Maharattas much as the two Lawrence's differed upon the claims of the Sikh landholders, and Elphinstone, who took the sterner view, was invariably right.

Yet nothing could have been more sympathetic—using the word in its best sense—than Elphinstone's policy in regard to the future administration of the Deccan. The Peishwa had gone, but there remained a population with strong national instincts, and with institutions which, such as they were, had their roots in the national character and traditions. Elphinstone's "Report on the Territories conquered from the Peishwa," in which he lays down the lines on which the country should be provisionally administered, is a store-house of wisdom—practical no less than philosophical—which may be drawn upon with advantage even now. He was more lenient than John Lawrence was thirty years after in dealing with the resumption of alienated lands, and the consequence has been the conservation to our own day of a body of aristocracy who are loyal to the Government, and fill a respectable place in the society of the Deccan. As to the land system, his instructions to the Collectors were to maintain things generally as they were, to make the assessments light, and above all to make no innovations. For the administration of civil justice he relied largely upon the *panchayet*, dreading a too early introduction of civil courts upon the British model. The Mahrattas had no criminal justice worthy of the name, and here Elphinstone played the reformer's part with a courage that must in great part have come from his reading of Bentham. But on the whole he avoided party changes, so that his settlement of the Deccan, preliminary only though it was, served as a solid basis for the superstructure which had to be raised later on. In 1819 he was appointed Governor of Bombay. His term of office, though it was far from uneventful, was not the most conspicuous period in his career. It was a time of tranquil development, and he found that he was not nearly so hard-worked as he had been in the Deccan. Much of his work, he said, was half play, "such as talking to people who come to me on business, instead of puzzling over records or pumping natives, and going to Council, going to Church." He liked Bombay, but did not like the eloquence of its people. "What I dread, detest, and abhor, to a degree, which I fancy never was equalled, is making speeches and ceremonies of that nature. All the other people of Bombay harangue to such a degree that if I were Charles Fox I should hold my tongue on purpose to put down the fashion." His educational policy is his best title to remembrance in this city. He held views in regard to the political outcome of education in India, which even now must be considered advanced even by those who would not censure them as mistaken. As a law reformer he was fully abreast of his time, and was greatly in advance of our time no less than of his own, when he advocated the ascertainment of caste customs and their codification into a form of positive law. But statesmen with a philosophic turn of mind do not read Bentham for nothing. Perhaps the best lesson which his experience during an unbroken residence of thirty years in India imparted to him was this: "It is not enough to give good laws or even good courts; you must take the people along with you, and give them a share in your feelings, which can only be done by sharing theirs." Elphinstone's life in India was in daily keeping with this principle, and as such it is an example to all who come after.

To the *Journal* of the United Service Institution of India Lieutenant-General H. R. Browne contributes a brief and soldier-like paper on "Some tactical and other considerations, likely to follow the introduction of the Magazine Rifle." The title is almost as long as the paper, but it must not be supposed that the writer has dealt with his subject cursorily or in a slip-shod manner. He has merely followed the old military precept of saying what he has to say clearly and in as few words as possible. What makes the paper doubly interesting is that it comes from a veteran officer who has seen service of all descriptions, and may therefore be allowed to know something of his subject. Entering the Army almost half a century ago he saw active service in many climes. Beginning with the Crimea from November 1854 to the close, he then came to India, proceeding to China and Japan, and so lately as 1880 he served with the Koorum column, and in the Zaimusht expedition in Afghanistan. Upon the value of the old rifles of various patterns and the tactical considerations prevailing in connection therewith, he may be taken as an authority, and his opinions are entitled to weight. The increased range of the new rifle, he contends, is one of the points most likely to affect the disposition of troops in the field, and he proceeds to show in what manner each of the various arms of the service is particularly affected. As, he says, the exposure to loss during action will be increased at a much earlier stage of an advance, greater difficulty will be experienced in placing reserves and other troops not actively engaged, so that they may be available at the proper moments. This is the text of his observations, and the questions they deal with are of the utmost importance. The Artillery, he admits, will probably be most affected by the extended range of the rifle, and the modesty with which he commends to that branch of the service "two very serious questions" arising from this admission is really refreshing. Being an Infantry man himself he does not with all his experience of service essay to offer a solution, but contents himself by referring them to Artillery officers, "who are the best judges of what is practicable." He ventures to think however that it would be quite impossible that the old system of placing limbers with their teams immediately in rear of the guns can be maintained; neither can the supply of ammunition be carried on without severe casualties. As regards Cavalry he shows that the moment the troops deploy they must become exposed to the fire of the opposing Infantry, and the necessity for their taking up a position at a distance will lessen the effects of a charge, for not only will there be no friendly smoke to cover them and the longer range of the rifles, but there will also be the greater ground for the horses to cover before bringing their riders in contact with the enemy's Infantry. Then all dispositions on both sides being of necessity, except when specially favoured by ground, made at greater distances, tactical reconnaisance will require other methods than the service of patrols and the despatch of staff officers, and General Browne suggests the desirability of a trained corps of Balloon Observists forming part of the equipment of future armies in the field. What General Browne would further have borne in mind is that every advance in science and every improvement in the materials of war have been accompanied by increase of cost and increase of impedimenta. There is no help for it, he says, it is a thing to be faced and reckoned with. Already we are glad to find the increased difficulties and dangers are realised; other officers besides General Browne have given forth treatises for the benefit of their brother officers. War is daily becoming more terrible to contemplate; the preservation of peace therefore we may hope is the more anxiously striven for.

MR. MAX MULLER, who has written a book on "What India can teach Us," thinks there is something that he can teach India. Some Bengali gentlemen in London asked him to join in the movement for crushing that disrespectful legislator, Mr. J. M. Maclean. But he was too busy; thought that the famous "bondsmen of slaves" letter, with its shocking citation of Macaulay's testimony to the Bengali character, was a "fleabite;" and alluded, after the fashion of Benjamin Disraeli, to the burly abuser of Bengalis who sits for Oldham as "a certain insect," not worth powder and shot. And so he counselled the old-fashioned remedy for all controversial discomfiture known as silent contempt. That the aggrieved people could not be got to accept this advice is known unto all men, particularly to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who led an assault upon Mr. Maclean in his own fastness at Oldham, and who has reason for remembering that some of the "powder and shot" taken to Oldham to shoot a "flea" with, according to the scholarly metaphor of the Oxford pundit, was not wisely expended by one at least of the Bengali sharpshooters. Now, if Mr. Max Muller had stopped here, his Bengali friends would have regarded this letter as a veritable gift of the gods. Not every day can you get from a Sanscrit Professor a certificate that the man whom you do not like is "a certain insect," and that when he grips you badly by the throat it is a mere fleabite. But unfortunately the too discriminating pundit went on to say just the things that the provoking "J. M. M." would have said if he could have got Young Bengal to break caste and fast with him over some hospitable board. "Don't be eloquent," he said in substance; "or if you must be eloquent, for goodness sake keep your eloquence out of the papers." This is sheer treachery to the doctrine that was being preached in our Bombay Corporation the other day, when the reporters were charged with burking all that was beautiful in the oratory of the Municipal Fathers, and when an official reporter was asked for to rescue from oblivion the wisdom of our Wachas and the gurgling rills of Dr. Viegas' eloquence. It is true that Mr. Max Muller wants us to have official reporters of our Legislative Councils when the best men we can find are elected upon them irrespective of caste and creed. But then our Indian Hansard is to be a mere mutilator of Indian eloquence. There is to be "an official abstract only" of the debates. "Don't have the debates published *verbatim*," Mr. Max Muller says, "otherwise you will encourage the growth of the same kind of eloquence which is smothering the House of Commons." Silent workers, not loud talkers, he tells the countrymen of Surendranath Banerjee, are what are wanted. Where they are to be got is a question upon which even the moral consciousness of the German professor is still uninformed. However, such is his advice, and though it will be a hard thing for some of our neighbours to listen to it—there it is. It comes from a contemner of Mr. Maclean, and therefore it must be for the greater good of the Bengalis.

THE Hon'ble Patrick Greville-Nugent was formerly in the Madras Police, to which Department he was appointed by his relative, the Duke of Buckingham. He did not, however, remain long in the Presidency.

THE Hon. Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson, Commandant of the Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery, and senior Volunteer Officer in Madras, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Honorary Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor of Madras.

WE understand that orders have been issued to immediately fit a certain proportion of the coaching stock on the North-Western Railway with the automatic brake to meet any emergent traffic that may take place on the frontier railways.

MR. STEWART, of the 7th Hussars, has made quite a record of winning mounts at the Wellington Meeting. He rode seven winners during the three days at Wellington and all the winners at the Ootacamund Steeplechases. To crown his successes he married, the following day, the daughter of the Commander-in-Chief.

A PESHAWAR correspondent reports that the telegraph wires were cut, and about two miles of wire and posts carried off between Pubbi and Cherat, the other day. No trace was, the frontier paper believes, found of the culprits; but this is a species of offence, which on the frontier generally indicates political unrest.

MR. SANDERSON, Superintendent of the Elephant Kheddahs in Mysore, goes home on thirty months' sick leave. He will first try the dry climate of Cairo for the benefit of his health, which has been much shaken by the twenty-eight years he has spent in Indian jungles. His life has been one of constant risk and exposure, and during the period when he had charge of the Government of India kheddahs at Dacca he did splendid service.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ending 30th April were Rs. 17,619. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 14,126. Increase, Rs. 3,493. Receipts per mile for the week ending 30th April, 1892, Rs. 345-7-6. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 276-15-10. Increase, Rs. 68-7-8. Receipts from 1st January to 30th of April, 1892, Rs. 1,79,604. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 1,68,203. Increase, Rs. 11,311.

SOME fighting has taken place across the Peshawar frontier over the subsidy granted by the Government of India for the protection of the canal work at Michni. Abdulla Khan, Malik of Wursak, Michni, appears to have been rightful owner of the subsidy, but another Malik of the same village, known as Malik Tur, claimed a share. The claim cost him his life, however; for a correspondent says that "Malik Abdulla got a chance outside the village, and killed the above Malik Tur."

AT a special meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners, on Tuesday evening, resolutions were adopted conveying a message of condolence from the Corporation to Lady Harrison and family. It was also resolved to perpetuate the memory of the late Chairman, though the form of the memorial was not decided upon. A strong committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions. The resolution proposing to name the new central road after the deceased was strongly opposed by some Commissioners.

CHOLERA is very bad in the Hughly district of Bengal. In some villages there have been as many as nine deaths in a single family. In Tarkeshwar, it is said to be decimating the people, and correspondents assert that the living can scarcely bury or burn the dead. The bodies are being thrown out into the fields where they are devoured by birds and beasts. There is said not to be a single doctor available, and so nothing is being done to check the course of the disease. Surely, if so, it is a disgrace that such a wealthy landholder as the Mohunt of Tarkeshwar should not be doing something towards alleviating the miseries of his villagers and ryots.

THE appointment of Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army will cease to exist as soon as the present incumbent vacates the appointment, and it is also in contemplation to reduce the salary of the Quartermaster-General by Rs. 200. This reduction will take effect when Brigadier-General E. H. Eyre vacates the appointment on completion of his five years' tenure of office. The salary of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General of the Madras and Bombay Armies has always been 2,200 per mensem. By this reduction and the abolition of the Deputy Quartermaster-Generalship a sum of Rs. 1,000 will be saved monthly.

THE libel suit against Cardinal Oreglia, Bishop of Orbetello, which has been followed in Rome with a good deal of interest, has just been concluded. The suit was brought against the Cardinal by a priest, named Amalfitano, who alleged that the defendant had libelled him at the Vatican, and had in this way prevented him from being appointed to a more lucrative benefice in the Bishop's diocese, to which he believed he would otherwise have succeeded on the death of the previous incumbent. Mgr. Amalfitano had previously been entrusted by Cardinal Oreglia with the management of a legacy left to the Cardinal for the benefit of the Church, and the plaintiff alleged that his Bishop had stated at the Vatican that the trust had been administered recklessly and dishonestly. Cardinal Oreglia was finally acquitted, and Mgr. Amalfitano was ordered to pay the expenses of the trial, which will amount to a very large sum.

A BOOK of Prehnis, the distinguished naturalist, who died a short time ago, a written letter from the Rector of the University of Vienna, and a quantity of literature about dogs were brought forward by Herr Schoffel to prove that it was impossible to find any satisfactory definition of the "dog of luxury," upon which it was proposed to lay a tax of three florins. The contrast to "a dog luxury," said he, must be "a working dog—a dog with a calling and business in the world, by which he earns his food and lodging, as other workers do." He ran through a catalogue of dogs which would be regarded as dogs of luxury by the tax-gatherer, but were regarded as honest dogs of business by the owners. One of these, said he, is "little Pintscherl, the lapdog who lies all day on my lady's sofa." "That is a *luxurhund*," says the Austrian law. "No, no," screams the old lady; "he works for his living; he catches fleas; he entertains me; he frightens away cats and burglars!" After a suggestion that if the tax on dogs did not add sufficiently to the revenue a tax should be put upon cats, which did so much mischief by destroying the little birds, Herr Schoffel proposed that there should be equality for all dogs in Austria, and that each should pay two florins. It was finally settled that a farm dog should pay one florin, and all other dogs two florins.

THE *Saturday Review*, discussing the evidence before Lord Wantage's committee as to the state of the army, says:—There is but one opinion that our home army is too weak. The number of its battalions is too small, and they are individually inefficient owing to the excessive proportion of boys in the ranks. At the present moment we should, it appears, have to rely on the reserve in a great war, if not wholly, at least to an extent which would largely destroy its character. A reserve should be a resource and an addition, not the working capital. The evil, we are told, is not due to the short-service system, but to the fact that it has not been fairly worked. It does not appear to strike the War Office that this explanation—a great favourite with it—amounts to a crushing condemnation of Mr. Cardwell's whole scheme. This scheme has broken down because increased demands have been made on the army. But every man of common foresight should have foreseen that, unless the British Empire was to remain at a stay, which it has not done for two centuries, these demands would be made. The omission to provide for them condemns the plan and proves it the work of a mere mediocre official. Now a remedy must be sought in such an increase of the army as will re-establish the balance between the forces at home and abroad.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CONYBEARE AND PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Mr. Chas. A. V. Conybeare, member for Camborne, announces that he will retire at the next election.

LORD SALISBURY'S PROTECTIVE PROPOSALS.

The *Times* and *Standard* deprecate Lord Salisbury's suggestion for a departure from Free Trade, as it is calculated to unsettle opinions on the eve of the elections.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Curzon replying to a question from Sir W. G. Hunter in the Commons last night, said the Government were unwilling to depart from the decision come to when the grade of Brigade-Surgeon was introduced, declining to increase the pay above subaltern rate.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, MAY 20.

During the debate on the second reading of the Irish Local Government Bill, Mr. Sexton brought forward a motion for its rejection, and in doing so described it as an audacious partisan measure. The Radicals support Mr. Sexton.

MR. CONYBEARE'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. Conybeare writes denying that he intends resigning at the end of the present Session, and characterises the statement as a hoax.

FLOODS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

NEW YORK, MAY 20.

Immense floods have taken place in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. The crops have been ruined, and many people have been drowned.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 20.

The s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails, of the 15th inst., left here to-day for Bombay.

ADEN, MAY 20.

The s. s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails, of the 14th inst., arrived here, at 4 a. m., to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

Military Department.—Captain Wylly, Derbyshire Regiment, has been appointed to be Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major Browne, South Wales Borderers.

Lieutenant Shewell has been confirmed as Assistant Military Accountant, third class.

Captain Crowe, Royal Artillery, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Colonel Penington, for five months ; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P., for eight months ; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, Rangoon, for one year ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Shore, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, for five months.

The following Officers have been granted extension of leave :—Colonel Lang, Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, for six months ; Lieutenant-Colonel Young has been appointed to be Assistant Quarter-master General at head-quarters, and granted the substantive rank of Colonel.

Colonel Gerard, Staff Corps, has been appointed Military Attache *vice* Major More Molineux, vacated his appointment.

General John Murray has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

The undermentioned eight Lieutenant-Generals have been promoted to be Generals :—Unemployed Supernumerary List—Sir Allan Johnson, Thomas Gillilan, Sir Lewis Pelly, Henry Drew, Charles, Abdy, John Francis, Augustus Baird, Alfred Little John Nation.

Colonel George Cox, Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed List.

The following promotions have been gazetted :—To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors Benjamin Graves, William Wetherall, Edward Bingham, and James Butler. To be Majors.—Captains Arthur Hayne, and Robert Fulton. To be Captains.—Lieutenants James Ransom, William Mardall, and Charles Townshend. To be Lieutenants.—Second-Lieutenants Arthur Mears, Frank Hill, Percy Ricketts, and Godfrey Carter.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wood have been permitted to retire from the service.

Foreign Department.—H. E. the Governor-General has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Biederman, acting Consul for Belgium, at Rangoon.

Lieutenant Goodenough has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Deolali.

The services of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Home Department.—Surgeon-Captain Burton officiates as Civil Surgeon, Amroati.

The services of Lieutenant Williams, 20th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Chesney, 5th Gurkas, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

Public Works Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gracey has been appointed Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow ; Colonel Shepherd officiating during his absence on leave.

Mr. Sills, Executive Engineer, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sargeant has been confirmed as Director-General of Railways.

Mr. Robinson, Superintendent Class IV., Indian Telegraphs, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Forest Department.—On return from furlough Mr. Whittall resumed charge of the Punjab Forest Circle, and Mr. Wild has been appointed to the charge of the Central Circle, North-West Provinces.

A FATAL FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

A fatal fire broke out in a large bustee, at Kidderpore to-day, at noon, and before either the local or the Calcutta fire brigade arrived on the spot about two hundred huts were totally destroyed ; the high wind spreading the flames with great rapidity. A blind man and his wife were burned, and their charred bodies were found in the afternoon. Their child, which is missing, is believed also to have perished in the flames.

THE CALCUTTA SWINDLING CASE.

At the High Court to-day, the case of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. against their Banias occupied the whole day. The assistant accountant examined also admitted to the custom of borrowing largely from Banias, but denied that these were overdrafts ; as he had always a larger sum than the amount of loans standing to his credit on the firm's books. The case is proceeding.

LORD WENLOCK ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

H. E. the Governor arrived to-day, after having travelled 1,178 miles by rail, and ridden or driven nearly 270 miles with a temperature from 94 to 108°. Nineteen thousand coolies were inspected during the tour.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AGAINST BAJOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

The Khan of Dir, who is one of Umra Khan's determined enemies, has passed through the Peshawar district for Swat. He reports that hostilities against Bajour have been stopped, for the present at least, as a result of the warning conveyed by the Government of India to the Amir of Kabul and his Commander-in-Chief at Asmar.

THE RAJA OF SIKKIM.

It appears that the Raja of Sikkim, who is now at Dhankata, west of Darjeeling, begged permission to remain in Nepal, but was refused. He then requested permission to proceed for Thibet. The Nepalese authorities on communicating this to Thibet received the reply that he would not be admitted, and that all the passes would be guarded to prevent him. The Nepalese authorities then communicated with the British, and as already announced the result will probably be that the Raja will be handed over to the Political Agent at Darjeeling.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Colonel Bill Wallace, R. E., will probably represent India at the next International Railway Conference, which will take place, at St. Petersburg, during the autumn.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

H. E. the Secretary of State has sanctioned the re-appointment for five years, from November 1, of Major-General Collen as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. This extension of office was asked for by the Governor-General in Council in terms, which showed the high value deservedly placed upon General Collen's exceptional administrative experience in the department, and the good services he has rendered in other directions.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 20.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Lloyd, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 12th May, 1892.

24th (Beluchistan Regiment) Bombay.—Lieutenant Geoghegan, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), is transferred in the same capacity.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Major Potts, 55th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to K Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, in room of Major Foote, about to be promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy on half-pay.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Captain McFall, Yorkshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment to which he has been posted, on promotion, travelling at public expense under para. 223 clause *(j)*, part 1, and para. 512 *(c)*, part 2, Army Regulations, India, Volume X.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant-Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Hindustani, Higher Standard :—Captain Smith, No. 6, Bombay Mountain Battery ; Lieutenant Orr, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; Lieutenant Morris, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent ; Lieutenant Lane, Lancashire Fusiliers, attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry ; Officiating Sub-Conductor Whittaker, Ordnance Department ; and Sergeant Instructor in Fencing, Beltram (*alias* H. Bryan), 7th Hussars.

Hindustani, Lower Standard :—Lieutenant, Tandy, Royal Engineers ; Lieutenant Brand Highland Light Infantry, (attached to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry) ; and 2nd-Lieutenant Simson, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

In Pushtu, Lower Standard.—Captain Beale, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

In Arabic, Higher Standard.—Captain Nurse 17th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence .—

B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Troops (2nd Battalion).—Lieutenant Williams, to England, for 8 months, on private affairs.

Suffolk Regiment.—Second-Lieutenant Beville, (officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers) to Bombay from 5th June to 4th October, 1892, to study the native language.

5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse).—Lieutenant Lewis (Staff Corps) in India from 13th to 24th March, 1892, on private affairs, in extension of leave out of India, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 19.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here, from Bombay *via* Marseilles ; this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera, outward bound, for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

TRIESTE, MAY 20.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Berenice, from Bombay 30th ult., arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 20.

The French mail steamer Neiman, from Calcutta, has arrived.

The French mail steamer Caledonien, from Suez, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Oomra	3½.

The Manchester Market has been firm, with a moderate enquiry.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97¾
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. „	67
Bar Silver	40 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—Total bullion, £35,200,000, increase £500,000 ; public deposits, £5,500,000 ; increase £100,000 ; other deposits, £31,200,000 ; increase, £900,000 ; other securities, £27,200,000 ; increase, £300,000 ; notes and gold, £16,000,000 ; increase, £600,000. The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. O. BARR, 7th Bengal Infantry, passed the higher standard in Hindustani on the 18th April last.

LIEUTENANTS H. F. A. PEARSON, 23rd Pioneers ; F. E. Stewart, 45th Sikhs ; A. H. Garden, 32nd Pioneers ; J. Gaisford, 25th Punjab Infantry ; H. O. Parr, 7th Bengal Infantry, and C. W. Tribe, 38th Dogras are confirmed as permanent Wing Officers in their respective regiments.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Veterinary-Major W. Walker to England for 6 months on medical certificate ; Lieutenant G. H. Bell, 19th Punjab Infantry, to Murree and Rawalpindi for 6 months to study the language ; Lieutenant A. C. M. Waterfield, 11th Bengal Lancers, to Persia for 5 months on private affairs.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—15th Bengal Infantry : Lieutenant J. R. Carden from 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation ; 5th Bengal Infantry : Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. A. Birch from 6th Bengal Infantry to be Commandant ; Captain J. Lampen to be Wing Commander ; and Lieutenant O. C. Argles from 6th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer. 5th Lancers ; Lieutenant H. V. Bailey to be Adjutant, 1-3rd Gurkhas ; Lieutenant G. W. M. West, Inniskilling Fusiliers to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2-5th Gurkhas Captain A. H. G. Kemball to be Wing Commander, vice Vansittart, and Lieutenant F. G. Lucas to be permanent Wing Officer.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

"POUR vaincre les ennemis de la patrie, il nous faut de l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace."

The inscription on Danton's pedestal in Paris is applicable with a slight alteration to the struggle of the past week for the enfranchisement of women. Audacity, still more audacity, and audacity always will gain the day. By a trifling majority of twenty-three the second reading of Sir A. Rollit's Bill was defeated. But the Women's Suffrage question is a many-headed hydra, and as soon as one is cut off another springs up in its place, so that the battle will continue until the combatants are worn out, which may not be in our time, judging by the energy and strength they have already shown, but long or short victory must eventually be declared for the women. There is no possibility now of applying Dumas' advice *eliminer le feminin* to a country in which women form the majority. Weddings and rumours of weddings, even of a royal marriage, have been the only topics of a week which besides the enfranchisement of women squabble had nothing but the Royal Academy varnishing day to relieve its dulness.

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In political as well as in social and industrial experiments America has the courage to lead the way. The Legislative Assembly of New York has just decided by a majority of thirty-six to give women the vote, and in July, 1893, to be of the weaker sex will no longer be a disqualification in New York State. A bill has also been introduced in the Toronto Legislature to extend the rights of membership of the legal profession to women, and having been read a second time by a majority of one, it has finally been legalized by the votes of forty-nine against twenty-seven.

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Men of nervous temperament see in the enfranchisement of women danger that the male sex will be outnumbered and worsted in the competition for the prizes of life, but recent experience shows that with a majority of women voters men's chances of election to office are just as good as under the regime of male preponderance. America furnishes again an example of this female adherence to high principle, or as some say, want of *esprit de corps*. At Bloomington, Illinois, the immediate result of the extension of the vote to women was the downfall of petticoat regime on the School Board, and it is expected that with the advent of women voters will begin a re-adjustment of the staff of school teachers, so that instead of the present proportion of two male teachers to twenty-eight school-ma'ams, an even division of six of one to half-a-dozen of the other will be maintained.

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Oliver Wendall Holmes describes in his talks at the breakfast table a peculiar sensation which comes over every one at some time or another. An accident, a conversation, an event takes place, and immediately there flashes through our minds the recollection of an exactly similar circumstance having occurred in our previous lives, though we cannot quite bring to mind when, and how, and where it took place. It is an uncanny feeling, suggesting an acquaintance with astral planes and spirit worlds in a previous existence. But Dr. Holmes has his explanation, which practical minds will prefer to the ghastly possibility that at odd times our disembodied spirits are permitted to be "on the loose," acquiring experiences for themselves while our poor tired bodies are enjoying their well-earned repose. Dr. Holmes says this strange vagary of the mind is accounted for by the fact that there are two divisions in the brain on which impressions are received and which are made to act in unison. Sometimes, however, like in the best mechanisms, some little bit of gear gets out of order and the impressions are not simultaneous—they follow at an infinitesimally short interval. But slight as the disparity is this double action gives the feeling to us of having heard, or seen, or experienced at another time an incident which has only just occurred.

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In turning over the pages of the newly-published *Sala's Journal*—the last one penny weekly paper added to the literary market, the same feeling that has been described by Oliver Wendall Holmes comes over us of having known long long ago the facts related—of having heard and read the same news—of having discussed the same threadbare topics—of having almost grown grey from the repetition of the dreary, old gossip. But this time it is not the hallucination of a work-worn brain, or the whimsies of a used-up liver, that make history seem to repeat itself in our minds, it is an undeniable fact. We have already discussed the topic of the week—we have read the same news—and we have yawned over the eternal servant question in the boudoir gossip. To find fault with the joint production of two such literary celebrities as George Augustus Sala and his wife requires good courage or grave cause. Sala's *Journal* is a disappointment. To begin at the beginning of the indictment—it has a hideous mustard-colour cover, it is printed in coarse, indistinct type, its news is stale, its articles heavy, its word-play or puns execrable, and its novel and short anecdotes are printed so small as to be almost illegible. A special page is devoted to cookery and recipes, culled from the menu of the Sala establishment for the week. These sniffs from the kitchen are very savoury—they are truly calculated to provoke a famished Lazarus-at-the-gate feeling in the most unfleshy of us. And it is a great satisfaction to know that the delicacies described are not the usual untested efforts of the journalistic menu-maker, but that they have received the cachet of Mr. Sala's approval. *Fiat experimentum in corpore vile*, is wise advice in cookery. The public is lucky to have such a distinguished analyst of *bonnes bouches* as the veteran dinner-eater, G.A.S.

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In a matter-of-fact world the story of the improbable is always fascinating. Anstey's Tinted Venus haunting the home of the young hairdresser who had the misfortune to place a ring on her finger gave us grown-up people the same weird creepy feeling that as children we used to experience when we were told of jangling chains and transparent spectres stalking nightly through long passages and eventually discovering to the frightened inmates, a hoard of ill-gotten treasure. Something of the scheme of Anstey's story is carried out in Niobe, a new play by Messrs. Harry and Edward Paulton, which has been lately produced at the Strand. Niobe is restored to life by the carelessness of a workman in leaving a coil of electric wires at her feet. To tell of all the trouble she causes in the house of the respectable commonplace insurance agent in whose care she has been placed would fill a volume. Heartburnings, jealousies, and misery of all sorts she brings on her benefactor's devoted head, and only when her owner comes to take away his statue and falls in love with her living image is life made worth living for the family to whom she was so unfortunately introduced.

THE PRISONER.

(FROM THE RUSSIAN OF FET.)

The thick nettle rustles
  The window below ;
The green willow waveth
  Tent like, to and fro ;
The boats are rejoicing
  Afar on the blue ;
The iron grate creaketh—
  The file's nearly thro'—
The sorrow lived over
  Now sleeps in the breast ;
The Ocean and Freedom
  Glow bright in the west ;
The effort redoubles,
  The pining grows still—
Ear eagerly listens,
  Hand files with a will.

J. P.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs G Knowles and infant.	Mr Gonalchand.
Mr and Mrs E Akett and two children.	Miss Anson.
Mr and Mrs Heath and infant.	Mr Webb.
Mr Lindsley.	Surg-Capt Duncan
Mr and Mrs Shaw and seven children.	Mr Franklin.
Mrs and two Misses Sealy.	Mr Middleton.
Mr E A West.	Mr Jaffery.
Mr R Whitley	Miss R Prim.
Lieut-Col and Mrs Sedgwick	Mr and Miss Cooke.
Mr and Mrs W Wilsworth and four children.	Mr D O Mecklijohn.
Mrs Laughlin.	Miss Osterloff.
Mrs Candy and infant.	Mr T W Cuffe.
Mr Fairweather.	Mr Larmour.
Col Bayley and two Misses Bayley.	Mr and Mrs Woodward.
Lieut and Mrs Campbell.	Mr and Mrs Sawyer.
Miss Kuper.	Mr and Mrs Smallman.
Mr Kirtans.	Mrs Riddell.
Lieut Lamb.	Mr F C Beynon.
Mr Buckle.	Mr Swabey.
	Mr and Mrs Scott.
	Miss Shattock.
	Mr Sandford.
	Sister Claudia.
	Revd J Salters.

FOR BRINDISI.

Major Von Donop.	Mr Alston.
Mrs Cowley.	Mr D C J Ibbetson.
Mr R H Craddock.	Capt Butterworth.
Mr C S Rundle.	Capt Crowder.
Mr Bhumgara.	Lieut Williams.
Mr Alexander.	Mr Allen.
Mr S M Maddox.	Miss Terere.
Deputy Surg-Genl F Richardson.	Mr and Mrs O A Brodie,
Mr and Mrs Ward and two children.	Mr N S Brodie
Mr Michad.	Col P K L Beaver.
Mr J H B Hallen.	Mrs and Miss East.
Capt Phillips.	Mr Jopp.
Mr Hodgson.	Mr Parchiron.
Mr P J White.	Mr Shaw.
Mr Jones.	Mr Dollson.
Lieut Stratton.	Capt Sinclair.
	Mr Thornhill
	Mr Hore.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr Coode.

FOR ADEN.

Sergt and Mrs Digby and two children. Surg J Crimmin, V.C.

ROULETTE SYSTEMS.

I SUPPOSE every man with the least spice of the gambler in his nature has at some time or another felt a strong inclination to try his fortune at Monte Carlo. Some would like to go in for punting pure and simple : for others the mysteries of infallible systems have a more powerful fascination. Before I explain the circumstances under which my attention was drawn to this subject, I have a word or two to say about Mr. Wells' book. I am only acquainted with it through the medium of a short critical article which appeared in this paper a few days ago. But I assume that the writer was correct in his statements, and upon the basis I can form a fairly accurate idea of the value of Mr. Wells' teaching. It appears that Mr. Wells has two systems, one of which he has at length given to an anxious world. The other is as yet unknown to anyone except Mr. Wells ; unless, indeed, the much desired capitalist has by this time responded to Mr. Wells' invitation with the £800 necessary to the successful working of this great enterprise. Mr Wells' conduct in this regard reminds me forcibly of a story which was once told me of Captain Horace Hayes. I cannot of course vouch for its truth, but I never recall it without a smile. The Captain was, so runs the story, at a mess one evening, and of course the centre of attraction. The young subalterns gathered about the great sportsman anxious to pick up all the tips they possibly could. The conversation turned on Ecarte ; and as was only natural the trick of cutting the king came under discussion. Captain Hayes, amongst his numerous attainments is, I believe, a skilful conjuror and prestidigitator. He assured the youths about him that nothing was, unfortunately, easier than to acquire the art of cutting a king. There were, he said, four ways in which it could be done. A pack of cards was called for, and the Captain obligingly commenced to demonstrate to the subalterns this extremely useful attainment ; and as he accomplished the mystifying feat in three distinct ways, he laboriously explained to the audience how the trick could be detected as well as performed. Then with the air of a benefactor to mankind and of one whose mission was accomplished, the Captain laid the cards aside, and was about to change the conversation. There was a unanimous cry "But the fourth dodge, Captain—you haven't shown us that yet ?" "That method of cutting the king, gentlemen," replied the Captain in his inimitable dry style—"that method I shall not divulge."

It would seem that Mr. Wells is much of the same mind. The better part he has not divulged. And touching his exposition of what he calls his system, I may say at once that it is utterly valueless. In the first place Mr. Wells has not described any system at all, in the technical sense of the word. He gives a few rules for systematic habits of play which are on the face of them absurd. But judging by his play at the tables and his teaching in this book he has no idea of what a system means. Take his rule for example, "Never play on a full (or was it an empty ?) stomach." Advice of that kind may be very useful to plungers ; but the man with a good working system is above the importunities of hunger or satiety. Provided he is sober enough to work his system correctly, it is a matter of supreme indifference whether he has dined or fasted. Mr. Wells might say, with as much or as little reason, that followers of his system should never play on Friday ; that they should cease playing if their ears tingled ; and play with confidence after a thunder-storm. Such talk is the mere gibberish of quackery ; and Mr. Wells must have a very poor opinion of the intelligence of his public, or he would scarcely venture to publish it. Next it would appear that he recommends backing the winning colour, which in one sense is obviously sound advice, and precisely what we all should like to do. In Mr. Wells' sense, however, it is manifestly the chimera of a plunger : and not a system at all. What he means to say is that you should stake on red after red has won, and continue to follow that colour till the black wins, when you follow black. The fatal objection in theory to this very ancient style of play is that it calculates for success upon an abnormal ratio ; if it were possible for the colors to maintain their normal ratio steadily throughout a whole day, and to alternate with absolute regularity, it is obvious that Mr. Wells would lose on every turn. It is true that absolute regularity is never maintained ; but every sound system has to start from an assumption that the black and red will, upon the doctrine of chances, appear an equal number of times. And in a long period, say five years, no doubt they will. But what wrecks the system player and saves the plunger is the temporary aberration from theoretical equality which is such a marked feature in Roulette. A run of ten to fifteen reds or blacks in succession is not uncommon. Mr. Wells would, of course, make enormously during such a run, but he would not be working on any system. Plungers have been doing the same thing ever since Roulette was played : and plunging, if persisted in long enough, means infallible ruin. As for Mr. Wells' maxims that you are not to play after you have lost the capital set apart for each day's venture ; or after you have doubled it, these are pieces of advice that have nothing whatever to do with a system. It is the talk of a tyro not of a doctor. Any person who has even the most rudimentary ideas of playing systems knows or ought to know that you stake your capital against the table to win your proposed gain, at the commencement of each series. Either you win when the series is complete, or you knock under before that desirable consummation and lose your capital. A system must always win, or you must stop playing it. The first failure is also the last. For example, I intend to play for a louis gain each series on a capital of £200. What I really do is to back myself against the table at the commencement of each series at £200 to the louis. My reason for this apparent recklessness is that upon a mathematical calculation of my chances they are shown to be, let us say, 500,000 to 1 in my favour. The one unfavourable combination may occur at the very first venture as well as at the five hundred thousandth, and in that case I lose my £200 and don't get my louis. But if things go well I stand a chance of making 500,000 louis before the fatal combination turns up, and by that time, you perceive, it is a matter of indifference to me whether I lose my £200 or not. That is the scientific rationale of "systems," and it appears to be singularly difficult to make people understand it. Like all other gambling, system-playing rests on a calculation of odds, nothing more. In proportion as your calculations are careful, thorough, and accurate, your chances of winning are the greater. But the wise man will not talk of infallible systems, since there is nothing *in rerum natura* to prevent red turning up 10,000 times consecutively ; and if you happened to be backing black at the time, the most perfect system in the world would collapse. But the talk of those superior persons who, without any knowledge, pooh-pooh all systems is at least as foolish as the infatuation of the old gambler for what he calls an *infallible* system. I have heard more than one person who knew nothing of what he was talking about, repeat the parrot phrase "Oh, no sane man believes he can win on a system at Monte Carlo." I have sometimes been provoked by this ignorance to bring out my Roulette board, and demonstrate practically that sound systems have a much better chance of winning than, let us say, speculation on the stock exchange or betting on horse-racing. But I will come to that later. The only point in Mr. Wells' doctrine which has anything of the "system" about it is his advice to reduce your stake after winning, and raise it after losing. The reason he gives is that he would have you be content with moderate gains ; which shows that Mr. Wells is typically ignorant of principles. "*Sapienter idem Contrahes vento nimium secundo Turgida vela*" is his motto here ; but it is directly opposed to his first principle of backing runs. In point of fact the idea of raising your stake after a loss and lowering it after a win is at the root of all systems and is as old as Monte Carlo. If Mr. Wells imagines that in announcing it he is revealing a discovery of his own he must be stupendously ignorant of his subject. The drawback to all systems is that you have to work very hard for small gains ; and that you are constantly facing the risk, in the earlier stages of your adventure, of a disproportionately large loss. I can claim to speak with some authority on systems ; as after carefully studying them all I took a very fairly good one to Monte Carlo and won about £30 a day. I am something more, therefore, than a mere theoretician ; and those who are interested in Roulette may possibly derive some benefit from my experiences. Not that I have any intention of revealing my own pet system ; to quote the sporting Captain, "That, gentlemen, I shall not divulge." But ingenious minds will no doubt evolve something equally good for themselves ; and they may at least take encouragement from the fact that I have played on a system and won ; also that I mean to play again some day. But as an exercise I may end this paper with a notice of "Montant et Descendant." In my opinion it is the best of the old systems ; and is peculiarly fascinating, inasmuch as it gives the player a good deal of scope for the exercise of independent judgment. It is, however, risky, and it was chiefly because I could afford no risks when I went to Monte Carlo that I did not play it. You require a capital of about £400, and the stake you may win is not fixed. The principle is simplicity itself, and young men up-country can practise it with a pack of cards. The red and black can be studied on the cards just as well as on a Roulette board, if you remember to throw in an occasional loss for zero. You start by staking one louis on red or black as you please : and you have a card ruled thus :

Stakes.	Gains.	Losses.

If you lose you add one, and so, too, if you gain, unless your gains exceed your losses, when you pocket the profit and begin again. You proceed in this way up to 10, of course entering your gains and losses in order that you may know how you stand. After ten and up to twenty you raise by twos : after twenty by threes, and so *ad infinitum*. I give a couple of examples, not as being in any way typical, but just to illustrate the working of the thing ;—means lost + means won.

Stake.	Gains.	Losses.
1—	.	1
2—	.	3
3—	.	6
4—	.	10
5—	.	15
6—	.	21

(note, you are now, after six losses, twenty-one louis out of pocket.)

Stake.	Gains.	Losses.
7+	7	
8+	15	

(note you are now after two wins six louis out of pocket, as you see at once by comparing the total of your gains, 15, with the total of your losses, 21).

Stake.	Gains.	Losses.
9—		30
10—		40

(note you now raise by twos).

Stake.	Gains.	Losses.
12+	27	
14+	41	

You are now out with a gain of one louis, though you have only won four times and lost 8 times.

I now give a more extended series, without repeating the notes.

Stakes	Losses.	Gains.
1—	1	
2—	3	
3—	6	
4+		4
5—	11	
6—	17	
7—	24	
8—	32	
9+		13
10+		23
12—	44	
14—	58	
16—	74	
18—	92	
20—	112	
23—	135	
26—	161	
29+		52
32+		81
36—	197	
40—	237	
45+		129
50+		179
56+		235

Note.—Here your gains are within two louis of your losses ; and if you are afraid of getting into deep water you can hark back and make the next stake 3 instead of 62. This modification of Montant et Descendant is my invention ; and constitutes the chief beauty of the system. It is always best to get out of high figures as soon as you can, because it is obvious that a long run against you, with a starting point in the sixties, would very likely smash you.

Stakes	Losses.	Gains.
62—	299	
69—	338	
76+		311
81+		395

You are now out, and although you have had 18 losses to 10 wins you have won 27 louis. Of course you need not play for a louis ; you may content yourself with reducing your risks and your gains by playing for half a louis. And by seizing every opportunity of modifying the system in the way I have indicated you can generally keep afloat. You will also observe that the most you were ever actually out of pocket during the series was 133 louis. The more accurate way of playing Montant et Descendant is, as the name implies, to reduce your stake after a win precisely as you raise it after a loss. This is very slow, but very safe. If your readers care to hear more of systems and of some of the fallacies underlying popular ideas of the chances I shall be glad to deal with the subject in another paper.

EREMITE.

THE HON. MR. J. R. NAYLOR.

AFTER thirty years' distinguished service, the Hon. Mr. J. R. Naylor, C. S. I., Remembrancer of Legal Affairs at Bombay, retires on pension from the 1st prox. With acknowledged ability he has filled some of the highest offices in the Presidency. He has long been a valuable member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and acted twice as a member of Lord Reay's Government in August, 1887, and again in May, 1888. He will be specially remembered for his able drafting of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the keenest criticism of which has sustained his high reputation as a lawyer and a legal draftsman, while his management of the Bill in the Legislative Council was distinguished by great tact and debating capacity. Europeans and natives, colleagues and subordinates, will alike regret Mr. Naylor's retirement. Bombay can ill spare an officer of such marked ability and devotedness to work, one so respected for his high conception of public duty, and so esteemed for his geniality and exceeding kindness of heart.

Mr. Naylor joined the service in August, 1862, and on arrival in this country, two months later, was appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad. Having served in a similar capacity at Surat, Kaladghi, Belgaum, Rutnagherry, and Broach, he was posted to the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Rutnagherry in July, 1867, being promoted to the first grade in January, 1869. In the following year Mr. Naylor officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar. After a two years' furlough to Europe, he joined Khandeish as First Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge in May, 1873, and was later on transferred to Sholapur as *pro tem.* Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge. Having been on special duty from April, 1874, he was nominated in June, 1875, as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Kaladghi. He officiated as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs from May, 1874, to July, 1876, and was in the latter month confirmed in the appointment which he has held to this day with much advantage to the State. From October, 1879 to March, 1880, and again from May to August, 1887, Mr. Naylor officiated as Chief Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Educational, Political, Secret, and Separate Departments. From June to August, 1885, Mr. Naylor was placed on special duty in connection with the Bombay Municipal Bill. In August, 1887, and again in May, 1888, he was appointed temporary member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay. He went again on furlough to Europe from November, 1888, to June, 1890 ; and while on furlough he was, on the 20th May, 1890, appointed Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He returned to this country and resumed charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in June, 1890, was on special leave from October, 1890 to April, 1891, and reverted in the latter month to his substantive appointment, which he still holds. Mr. H. Batty, C.S., barrister-at-law, succeeds him in the office.

COASTING STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public have heard with great regret the sad intelligence in your issue of the 16th instant regarding the serious boat fatality at Janjira. We were, however, prepared to hear of some such calamity sooner or later as a matter of course. Two or three years back a similar accident happened in the Dharamtor creek near Pen to one of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s boat, and this is the second catastrophe of its kind. If thorough and systematic reform is not urgently effected by stationing strong and well-manned boats of larger capacity at the different bunders on the Konkan Coast to convey passengers to and from the steamers some more losses of lives will surely follow. The system at present adopted to carry passengers to and from at several bunders is extremely faulty. The boats employed by the company for landing and carrying passengers from and to the steamers are of small capacity and insufficiently manned. To justify what I have said I would request any gentleman to pay a visit to any bunder between Bombay and Dharamtor, and I am sure he will concur with me. These boats are not unfrequently made to convey double, nay, even treble the number of passengers permitted by the shipping rules of Government. Though the facts have been brought to the notice of the officials more than once by some of my friends, still the company are allowed to carry on the same practice with impunity. Anticipating danger like the one at Janjira, one of my friends, who has occasion to travel by the Dharmatar line every week, was induced two or three months ago to complain of the wretched landing arrangements of the company at the bunders to the Collector and District Magistrate of Colaba, pointing out the urgency of calling upon the Company to make proper arrangement at their several bunders to ensure the safety of their passengers. I am sorry to find that not one of these even has been attended to, and the chances of further accidents have in no way been averted.—Yours, &c.,

NARAYEN KEROBA BHINDE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Everyone must have been shocked to read in your issue of the 16th instant of the occurrence of a serious boat fatality at Janjira. To those, however, who have had constant occasion to use the coasting steamers, the painful intelligence could not have come quite as a surprise. The wonder is that with the present state of matters such accidents do not occur more frequently. The Company to whom these steamers belong is naturally interested in getting as large a return as it can for the least possible outlay ; and the arrangements made for landing and taking up passengers at different bunders are no doubt satisfactory from that point of view. But it is a matter of perfect notoriety that the poor passengers have not only to put up with great inconvenience, but very often run the risk of losing their lives. The powers that be, usually maintain a complacently neutral attitude, and can rarely be prevailed upon to take any effective action. It is, however, to be hoped in the interests of the travelling public that the sad calamity at Janjira will have the effect of rousing general indignation, and will force the authorities to give attention to this important subject.—Yours, &c.,

EKNATH GUJANAN WARDE.

134, Kalkadevi Road, May 19.

ROTHLEY TEMPLE, the picturesque old manor house in Leicestershire where Macaulay was born, is for sale with the estate which belongs to it. Rothley Temple has long been the property of the Babington family, and attached to the house is a Knight Templars' chapel of the thirteenth century.

RURAL REFLECTIONS.

By the way, is it not strange that the Councillor who desires to convert the Executive Engineer into drainage with a view to complete the latter with all speed should be precisely the prophet who has been for years preaching on the housetops that the drainage system of Bombay is a system of murder, that it poisons the inhabitants wholesale, and that the only thing to be done to save the lives of a million of people is to replace them by an open sewer down the middle of every street ! Why this sudden change of view which finds its expression in a proposal to convert R. W. to drainage and—to induce him to submit to the operation—to treat him "not only liberally but generously" raising his salary by three hundred a month ?

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It is satisfactory to read that Mr. Goschen has been listening to the prophets of bi-metallism : and there is balm in the great financier's assurance that he would bear in mind the views and interests of India. It is a magnanimous concession. The boldest of us could hardly have dared to hope that the travailing and groaning of this insignificant dependency would not only have penetrated the ears, but so affected the strong heart of gigantic England. And now Goschen is bearing us in mind. I hope this won't prove too much for him.

***

The first flush of hope which this great news occasioned in me was a good deal chilled upon finding that the *Times* does not believe in the proposed Silver Conference. If it is, as the *Times* says, impossible to establish parity of gold and silver, what good do we derive from being borne in mind by Goschen ? This is not a conundrum, it is a solemn question, the answer to which I await from London with interest.

***

A subordinate recently petitioned a potent official upon a subject of vital interest—to the subordinate. The petition was forcible in its simple pathos. It recited *inter alia*, that petitioner had preferred the same request two or three years previously upon which occasion (so the paper ran) "your honour was graciously pleased to take my humble request into your benevolent consideration, and *kept it there.*" The irony was quite unconscious. I trust Goschen won't treat India in that way.

***

In view of the present condition of the rupee and its impending fate Government must do something to save its members from bankruptcy. Felices per et amplius, who made their humble savings and remitted them in those fabled days when the rupee was worth 1s. 6d. ! ! It is plain that a crisis is now approaching when the rupee will be worth no more than the cowrie, and we shall have to hire coolies with copper coins to carry away our hoards of useless silver. Its only use will be to make cooking pots, and after a time even the accumulation of silver sauce-pans becomes embarrassing. Cut off eternally from England, Home, and Beauty, from "dabbass" and the products of western civilization, the unfortunate Anglo-Indian official will have to assimilate the customs of the country. The bhendy, and the brinjal, I believe, are cheap and wholesome : a dhoti is cool and costs less than an evening dress suit, and sarees than dresses from Worth. The Salvation Army tailors have a future before them yet, unless this Supreme Government of ours wakes up, and treats the rupee with becoming severity.

***

Mounseer is a prudent fellow enough in his way. And if the Paris jurymen who have to try Ravachol could speak their minds freely they would probably let him go and thank heaven they were well rid of a knave. Judges and jury alike in beautiful Paris have an uncomfortable feeling just at present about sending a leading dynamitard like Ravachol to the guillotine . . . for fear of consequences. The French nerve, you see, has been badly shaken by these recent explosions. But the difficulty is happily not insurmountable. Monsieur the juryman may relieve his mind of the horrid dread of being sent up sky high with house and family accompanying him piecemeal, as a "victima feralis" to the manes of Ravachol. Ravachol has to answer to the law in a double capacity. As a professional blower up of Paris and the principal ruffian of a band of desperadoes, the law might well regard him with a doubtful and timorous eye. But as an independent and so to speak unprofessional murderer, a gentleman who has "removed" venerable priests and virtuous old ladies for reasons of a strictly private and prosaic kind—the law will assuredly have Ravachol's head. He will not perish as a martyr to the sacred cause of wholesale assassination ; so that avenging his honored shade on judge and jury will not necessarily devolve as a sacred duty on the Socialists of Paris. He can be tried for these other little peccadillos in a serener atmosphere ; and far from the intimidating influences of Nihilist headquarters. There is, therefore, on the whole reasonable hope that in spite of Parisian timorousness Ravachol may get himself satisfactorily guillotined.

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The exciting nature of the tidings which your eager and lynx-eyed correspondents send you by letter and telegram is a constant source of wonder and admiration to me. You can understand the grateful emotion with which I learnt, from Mahableshwar, that both Mr. Crowe *and his butler* were doing their duty. I suppose H. E. can hardly do less than confer a D.S.O. on that Butler. What service could be more distinguished ? What more promptly and generously appreciated ? Then amongst tame records of European squabbles, monetary conferences, divorces, and such like, I chance upon that startling and paralyzing telegram from Poona informing a palpitating world that a carpet is being made for the Council Hall. Enlargement of the Legislative Councils, indeed ! In fancy I see the looms of the Yerrowda gaol humming under the hands of the interesting carpet manufacturers : I dream of the growth of this stupendous fabric ; it is news of this sort which makes life worth living and consoles us for our temporary exile.

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I commenced reading your highly lucid and interesting account of Messrs. Jost and Monte's new system for preventing railway accidents. I advisedly say commenced, because I am still at it in my leisure hours, and am thinking of translating it into Guzerati, Persian, Marathi, and Greek to find out in which tongue it is easiest of comprehension. I am, however, quite convinced that the invention is extraordinarily simple and efficacious. I only wonder it wasn't invented hundreds of years ago. Bravo Monte, Carlo Jost ! this is unquestionably one of the best Monte Carlo systems yet discovered.

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I had almost given up travelling by rail. The last accident I was in was when a cyclone struck the train and blew us into a ploughed field, where we lay for some time wondering what had happened. A thing of that sort couldn't of course occur under Monte Carlo Jost management, and as soon as they have rigged up their patent accident obviators on the lines around here I shall travel with confidence and shall cease to buy a fresh insurance ticket every time.

***

The Corporation has hardly done its duty this week. I shall cease to pay my rates unless they meet more frequently and are more amusing. The only business of importance done seems to have been "the transfer" (to quote dear Dr. Bl-n-y) of Mr. R. Walton to drainage. This seems rather rough on R. W. Is it done I wonder by alchemic arts : and what use is an engineer after he has been converted into drainage ? I am not surprised that under the circumstances Dr. Banks suggested that poor Mr. R. Walton should be consulted before the Corporation thus disposed of him "body and soul." With all their faults the doctors are a kind-hearted people I will allow.

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If there is any truth in the old maxim that "Brevity is the soul of wit," Dr. Banks must certainly be regarded as the wittiest orator of the Corporation.

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No adequate justice has yet been done to that tremendous storm "which late o'er pale Porbandar passed." The condition of certain friends of mine who have given me graphic and piteous accounts of their perils and sufferings under canvas during the cyclone irresistibly recalled to mind the lines.—"*Regna videt pauper Nasamon erranta vento*" "*discussisque domos. Valitantque a culmine raptae Delecto Garamante casae.*"

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If you substitute certain distinguished members of the administration for "the poor Nasamon"—and a well known and equally well beloved Colonel for the Garamantian you have a literal reproduction of the harrowing scene. I was reading the only account I have yet seen to a gentleman who was on the coast at the time. It was the bare record of the Pachumba's experiences, in that furious sea. I came to the loss of an old lady and her son washed overboard and paused to let my words sink into my listener's soul. He gazed meditatively at the end of his cigar and spoke ; "The Pachumba ! Yes, of course, I remember seeing her pass. *She had my soda-water on board.*" Nec plura locutus.

RUSTICUS.

THE LATE DR. NARAYEN SHESHADRI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to collect all the information I can regarding the late Rev. Narayen Sheshadri, D. D., a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, as I intend editing a memoir of his life. I shall, therefore, feel much obliged to your readers and their friends if they will kindly help in the undertaking, by sending me any information they can about Dr. Sheshadri, both in his public as well as private capacity. Any letters or papers containing the necessary information will be thankfully received and carefully returned, if desired.—Yours, &c.,

G. NUNDY, M.A., LL.D.

Aurangabad, Deccan, May 18.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

THE native papers of Broach relate the adventures of a Kharwa, named Moorar, *alias* Sircia, which reads like a chapter out of the pages of a book of romance. About eighteen years ago, Moorar was a good and true member of the Kharwa community of Hansote. He was then about twenty years of age, and Providence had provided him with a wife and two sons, the elder of whom, named Bhanna, was three years of age, while the younger, named Pemma, was only six months old at the time when a strange adventure befel Moorar and deprived them of a father's care. It happened that Moorar accompanied a number of his castemen across the Nerbudda river for a toddy-drinking bout at a place on the opposite shore, named Andada. The place was famous for the strong quality of its toddy, and the Kharwas made themselves at first merry, and then drunk, with the delicious juice of the favourite tree. A drinking bout among the Kharwas has an inevitable concomitant in the shape of wild abuse and mild scuffling ; and it was not wanting on the occasion in question. Poor Moorar, the subject of the adventure, fared worse and was the worse for the drink. There was a sort of scrimmage among his companions for some reason or another, and they went away in a huff, leaving Moorar almost senseless and incapable of taking care of himself. For some time he lay where they had left him on a strange shore, away from his wife and children. The following day search was made for him by his relations, but he was nowhere to be found. He was not far off from the shore when his companions left him alone ; and the searching-party came to the honest but wrong conclusion that he must have been drowned. There was mourning in poor Moorar's family. His wife had lost her husband, and his sons were left at a tender age without a father. She broke her glass bangles according to native usage, and put on the symbols of widowhood. The necessary funeral ceremonies were performed from time to time in connection with Moorar's death ; and after the lapse of years, his widow, in the simplicity of a pure faith, believed him to be a saint in heaven.

But Moorar was not dead. As he awoke to his senses from the effects of the drink, he was accosted by a party of Sadhoos, *i. e.*, itinerant anchorites, who descanted on the follies and frivolities of the world, and eventually succeeded in making him a convert to their order. The Sadhoos, with the new initiate, left the place in a hurry without coming in the way of the search-party, who were looking out for Moorar. They travelled to distant places for years ; and under their mystic influence, Moorar forgot his kith and kin or had no wish to rejoin them. It happened, however, that after eighteen years' wandering in unknown realms, the party took shelter for the night at a dhurmsalla near Broach. Moorar was during the night stung by a scorpion. He formerly knew of a "vaiyad" who possessed an antidote for the sting, and he left the dhurmsalla at once to search for him. Old recollections trooped in upon his mind. He thought of his wife and children, and his anxious enquiries regarding them led to his recognition by former friends. He was forcibly detained ; and his wife and sons having been sent for, there was a happy meeting of the family after a lapse of eighteen years. The Kharwas held a meeting of the caste, at which it was resolved that Moorar should on no account be allowed to rejoin the Sadhoos. A deputation of the caste waited upon the head Sadhoo with proposals for the ransom of Moorar. Negotiations were pushed on vigorously on behalf of the caste, which, according to an agreement, gave the Sadhoos Rs. 150 in cash, three shawls, and an umbrella. Moorar's head was shaven close, and he was converted from "Moorar Sadhoo" into "Moorar Kharwa." He was re-admitted into his caste with due pomp and ceremony. A procession was formed, which paraded the streets of the town in honour of the event, and which none enjoyed it more heartily than two youths of the respective ages of twenty-one and nineteen years. They were Moorar's sons, Bhanna and Pemma, whom he had left behind as infants.

THE SILVER CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much has been said and written regarding the depreciation of silver ; and many remedies have been suggested to restore that metal to its former position. Recently, the matter has assumed such an alarming aspect, that any scheme which tends to a solution of the difficulty is sure to find some support. I have, therefore, ventured to give my humble contribution to the discussion of the question, in the hope, that it will bring it to the notice of our English merchants and rulers.

I have been in business as a merchant for a long time, and I very well remember how the discovery of the gold mines in Austria and California were viewed with alarm. Gold was then selling at Rs. 16 per tola, and there were many people who believed, at the time in the possibility of its going still lower in value. But with the increase in the commerce of the world, all the productions of the new mines were soon utilised, and the depreciation of gold was arrested.

Now, it is the turn for silver. The production of this metal for the past few years has been so large, that all the people of Europe have discarded it, and prefer to hold gold instead ; so much so that there is now quite a rush for it, and its value compared with silver is thirty-five per cent. more at present, than what it was forty years ago. What the ratio between the two metals would have been had the gold mines recently projected in Bengal and Madras turned out successful, I leave to your readers to judge.

The greatest financiers of Europe as well as America are now trying to find a way out of the difficulty which their own countrymen have created ; but the remedies which they propose are in my humble opinion not likely to produce any permanent effect. They may raise the value of silver for a time, as compared with gold ; as did the American Silver Act of 1890, but only for a time ; and then the same process will repeat itself as it has been doing for these twenty months last past.

All the mischief from which the whole world is now suffering more or less, arises from the responsible rulers and statesmen of Europe and America disregarding natural laws, and enforcing artificial regulations to suit their own purposes. It was Prince Bismarck who first set the ball going. Not satisfied with the enormous indemnity he got from France, on the termination of the Franco-German War, he wanted further to ruin that country, with the others, forming the Latin Union, by throwing upon an unwilling market all that enormous mass of silver, and much more besides out of the German Silver Currency. The mischief which he created has now had far reaching consequences which no human ingenuity can compass. Any statesman who wishes to follow his example, is sure to intensify the mischief which is now going on. Let, therefore, natural laws have their proper course. Man can as well arrest the waves of the ocean, as regulate the commerce of the world by a single stroke of the pen.

The sufferings of India have for their origin all artificial causes, which can be removed wholly or partially. India is a self-contained country, and can thrive alone without being dependent upon the gold-using countries of the world. If things were to come to the last stage of desperation, she can even do without them. But no sane man would go so far as that. All that I propose is, that India be relieved of the burthen of paying its annual tribute to England, which every year has been assuming huge proportions. It was twenty-three crores of rupees for the last year, and may be twenty-five crores for the current year. How to afford this relief is matter for serious consideration ; but its gravity is not so very serious as that of the numerous plans suggested by the bi-metalists.

It is well known to all, that in matters financial, India has not been fairly dealt with by the English Government. Many burthens which England ought to have borne herself alone, have been thrown upon India in former times. But, not satisfied with that, there is an annual ever increasing drain upon the resources of this country, which as already stated threatens to be about Rs. 25,00,00,000 this year. This huge sum, which India has to remit to England, acts as powerful an influence in reducing the price of silver, as the productions of the American mines themselves. So that, if this remittance be curtailed, as it ought to be curtailed on an equitable adjustment of accounts between the English and Indian Treasuries—there will be so much less drawing of Council Bills on India, and as a consequence a rise in the price of silver, as compared with gold.

1. Let it be resolved that all stores and materials required by the Indian Government, notwithstanding that they may be contracted for in England, shall be *paid* in India *in silver* ; and that articles made in this country shall be preferred.

2. The expenses of the India Office and Council in London, to be paid wholly by England, as is done with the Colonial and Foreign Offices.

3. The cost of the Army Depots in England to be paid by England and not by India.

4. No more gold debt to be incurred.

5. Some inducement to be given to those officers of the Government, who on resigning their services will remain permanently in India, and spend their money in this country.

In the same way, let the people of India determine that for all their requirements, they will use those things only which are produced in India. Let then the people of Manchester transfer their looms to this country and produce cloth on the spot as may be required. Similarly let the manufacturers of other industries do likewise, and as a natural consequence, you will soon see a vast reduction in the demand for sterling, and its restoration to its old level as compared with the rupee.

If China and Japan were to do the same, and make themselves independent of foreign supplies, the silver and gold question resolves itself into one of demand and supply only ; and can no more harass the rich people of England or the United States.

My proposition is certainly opposed to all teachings of Free Trade ; but, then, so is the Protectionist Legislation of the United States and of the great European countries with which you wish to enter into a Bi-metallic League. At any rate, it is a choice between two evils ; and you are to adopt that remedy which is sure to be more effectual.

Hoping my nationality will not be considered by you as a disqualification for entering into this discussion, allow me to thank you in anticipation of your publishing this letter.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE M.

Bombay, May 19.

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THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TODDY TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I now proceed to examine the accuracy of the second allegation of the Committee of 1883, namely, that having reference to the strength of raw toddy and beer, as said to have been analysed and reported upon by Dr. Lyon. Before, however, entering into the details, I would make a few preliminary observations regarding the English and Indian beverage, namely, beer and raw toddy. In the cold climate of the United Kingdom beer is the drink of the masses. In the hot climate of India toddy serves the same purpose, wherever, it is to be easily obtained. There is, nevertheless, this difference between the two beverages, that, whereas beer is obtained by an artificial process toddy is a natural product, being the exudation of a palm tree. Again examining their composition it will be found that beer contains sugar and hops. Toddy, on the other hand, naturally possesses, to a large extent saccharin and albumenous matter. Beer stimulates the appetite. Toddy allays appetite. In the United Kingdom there is a tax of six shillings on every hogshead of malt liquor, containing 36 gallons. In the Bombay Presidency there is a duty ranging from 2 to 2½ annas on every gallon of raw toddy. In the former a license is granted on the payment of £1 5s. to £3 10s. In the latter, the licence fee on toddy varies from minimum of Rs. 10 to a maximum of Rs. 600! Again, this heavy tree tax and license fee are limited to a certain number of toddy trees only—such a number as the Collector may in his whim or caprice fancy to be adequate. In the United Kingdom farmers are at full liberty to distil barley into malt liquor for domestic consumption free of any license fee or tax. Here the owner of toddy trees is allowed to tap not more than 5 cocoanut or 10 date trees for domestic consumption without license fee, but on the payment of a tree tax, which varies in different localities. Lastly, beer could be distilled into spirit and so, too, toddy.

With these preliminary but necessary observations I now extract the analysis of Dr. Lyon as quoted in their report by the Mhowra Flower Committee of 1883—the famous official trio, who sat, as I stated in my last, to register their own foregone conclusion rather than take impartial evidence on both sides and draw up a report on the basis of that evidence.

"Two samples of cocoanut toddy, which exuded during the night, were found four hours after the removal of the collecting pots from the trees, to continue 9·2 and 8·8 per cent. of proof spirits. The same samples, twenty-four hours after removal from the tree, contained 13·7 and 13·5 per cent. of proof spirit. After forty-eight hours the strength was 13·8 and 13·7, so that the maximum strength appears to be attained within 24 hours. Two samples of date toddy similarly drawn were found to contain the following amounts of proof spirit: Four hours after removal from the tree 4·4 and 4·5 per cent.; twenty-four hours after removal from the tree 9·3 and 6·6 per cent.; and forty-eight hours after removal from the tree 9·0 and 6·9 per cent.

"German beer contains from 10 to 9 per cent. of proof spirit, London porter contains 7·34 per cent., Bass's ale bottled (Bull Dog brand) contain 13·5 per cent. of proof spirit, and the highest figure obtained on [illegible] malt liquor at the Custom House is 15·2 per cent. (Guinness' Stout)."

It will be clear from the above that the strength of raw toddy, when fermented, is under no circumstances equal to that of Guinness's stout, but it is equal to Bass's ale after exposure for twenty-four hours. But it is well known that toddy trees yield their juice twice a day, early in the dawn and late in the evening; and that that juice is consumed generally within four to six hours of its collection. Any balance remaining after that period is mixed with the juice fresh drawn. I am sure neither the Abkari Department nor Sir Charles Pritchard will deny this absolute fact. So that it would be a fiction to allege that fresh toddy passing into consumption, within four or six hours, after being drawn from the trees, has the alcoholic strength of Bass's ale. It is nothing of the kind. Toddy from date-palms could never have that strength during the twenty-four hours, while it would be in rare instances only that the juice of the cocoanut palms would be found to possess an equal strength with beer. Such being the actual state of matters with regard to fresh toddy it is obvious that its strength is a great deal less than that of beer. Hence it is amazing to note the futile attempts made by Messrs. Mulock and Campbell in their report and seconded by Sir Charles Pritchard to ascribe to it a strength many times greater than it is known to possess, as if to imply that it was toddy which was exposed for twenty-four hours that was largely drunk, which is certainly not the case.

Even if we admit for a moment, for argument's sake, … fresh drawn from trees has an alcoholic … equal to Guinness's stout, as alleged, let alone …er, may it be asked how it is that while a … one anna per gallon is levied on all ale … from Europe and that brewed in India, a …rom 2 to 2½ annas per gallon is squeezed from … of toddy? If the strengths of the two kinds …ge are equal why is the poor indigenous …xed *one hundred and fifty per cent.* more … foreign when at the utmost it should …lly taxed? I would respectfully ask the …ent of Bombay whether it could offer …test justification for so inequitable a … the indigenous beverage, which has for …n known to be a healthy and invigorating … for the labouring classes in the Presidency? … a sample of British justice? And can it be …d by any code of British financial or political … Yet, not content with taxing toddy 150 per … Abkari Department has persistently forged …ains of restrictions as to make it absolutely …d scarce, and ruin thousands of owners of …es. Thus the raw juice is officially proscribed. …laciously credited with a strength which it … not and is heavily taxed under that pretence, …sleading the credulous public ignorant of the … and questionable shifts of the department. …ive cannot be disguised, despite what it may … its annual reports. These reports have long …en discovered by experts to be misleading as … facts, and fallacious as regards statistics. Only …rs ago I had to carry on a long controversy … department as regards the annual yield of a …se. They fenced and fenced each time that I …old of their fallacious statements till they were …to a corner and had absolutely no reply to …imilarly, in his notes on Abkari administration, …d, Mr. Wacha, unmasked half-a-dozen fallacies …department, and proved to the hilt the in… of the gallonage of country spirits passed …sumption in the Presidency in 1885-86. I sub…e instances out of numerous ones to inform …ic how cautious they should be in accepting …ments put forth by the department, statements … make bold to say would not stand the test …re of a quarter-of-an-hour's cross-examination … public commission of independent experts. … and short of the fact is, and it cannot be …, however they may try to contradict it, that … oppressed and the tree-owners are ruined in …t trade in mhowra spirits may be pushed here, …d everywhere to a large extent, and fill the …easury. And yet they proclaim from the … Hall that it is all in the interests of *promoting* …e.—Yours, &c.,

…9. P. B. DANTRA.

ENGLISHWOMEN IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—On reading a paragraph on the above in your "Notes from London," to-day, it occurred to me that a letter I had written to you about two-and-a-half years ago might well be reproduced in the light of that paragraph. If you are of the same opinion kindly reproduce it.—I enclose the letter.—Yours, &c.

D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER.

Malabar Hill, May 20.

Sir,—As it is the bounden duty of every Anglo-Indian man to champion the Anglo-Indian woman, I shall be glad if you can find room in your journal for a few remarks that occurred to me on reading Mrs. Alice Hayes' article on Anglo-Indian women in *Hayes' Sporting News*. In all that Mrs. Hayes says about Anglo-Indian ladies I cordially concur, and as I have had some considerable knowledge of their love and devotion, perhaps I may be permitted to give you my experience in as concise a form as possible.

I consider it is the duty of every true-hearted man in India to champion his countrywomen. A woman who comes out to India gives up a great deal for the love she bears her husband. She is surrounded by hardships that her sisters at home know nothing about or can understand. She leaves her home for a new country and enters upon a life altogether different from what she has been accustomed to. As her household duties increase she finds her time fully occupied in attending to them. There are good and bad in every society all over the world, but I should say the good predominate to a large extent in India. The majority of Anglo-Indian women, who remain toiling year after year with their husbands and children, deserve the kindest possible treatment. It is only those who have passed through this life who can realise its great self-denial and self-sacrifice. It is not for any young man who has only been a few years in the country to theorise on such a subject. After a few years then comes the parting with the husband or the children, and if they are not selfish parents the wife remains in England with her little ones. No one but those who have passed through it can understand what this means. Aye, that is the canker which destroys the bloom on the cheeks of English women in India. Their lives are one hard struggle between duty to their husbands and love for their bairns. To remain out in India, and to fight the battle of life by the side of him who so needs their wife's counsel and their loving sympathy, means separation from their children; it means entrusting the moulding of the character of their little ones to strangers' hands; it often means the rearing up of a barrier between child and parent; it means that they forfeit the highest bliss of motherhood. What wonder, then, that the tinge of melancholy pervades those married couples, who have either to separate from each other or their children; and these are the Anglo-Indian ladies that some thoughtless people, who know little or nothing about real Indian life, would decry. In some of the finer, softer, more amiable, and more attractive aspects of human nature, Anglo-Indian women abound as compared with women all over the world. In the various elements which constitute the real worth of the individual woman—character, purpose, energy, resource, endurance, and self-reliance—the typical Anglo-Indian lady has few, if any, superiors.—Yours, &c.,

FORTIS ET FIDUS.

ONE of the latest recruits to the ranks of practical business men is the Earl of Ranfurly, who, forsaking for the time his beautiful Irish seat, Dungannon Park, county Tyrone, has bought a large piece of land in the Irrigation Colony, at Mildura, South Australia, where he intends to start as a fruit-grower on a big scale.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE German Emperor's Imperial train, which has just been completed, has cost £150,000, and it has taken three years to construct. There are twelve carriages, all connected together by corridors. The library saloon is hung with Gobelins tapestry from the palace of Charlottenburg, and the dining-saloon is furnished and panelled with oak, while there is a drawing-room furnished entirely in white.

THERE is bad news from Kent for fox-hunters. Vulpecide is on the increase, especially in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne. A crusade has been organised by the farmers against the foxes, and, sad to say, many of the shepherds who have to sit up at night to guard their lambs have resorted to the use of the gun. Among the squirearchy the shooting of a fox is regarded almost as dreadful a deed as the killing of a cow by a Brahmin.

PUBLIC executions in Paris prove very profitable to the owners of houses commanding the scene. Windows are let out for the occasion, the landlords watching for the first sign of the execution, and then at once sending word to the persons who have hired the room. If an ordinary criminal is executed the charge is usually about 15s. per place, but should the offender have committed any remarkable crime the price runs up to £6. For Anastay the charge was £4 a seat.

THE old vexed question of the nude in art has been raised in Paris through the rejection by the jury of the Salon des Champs Elysees of the "Baigneuses," a picture of M. Lalyre, a distinguished artist, some of whose pictures have already been purchased by the State. M. Lalyre, in a letter to the jury, has energetically protested against such treatment, and has sent the condemned picture to another exhibition in Paris, in order to give the public an opportunity of judging of its merits.

THANKS to organization and the "shrinkage of the world"—caused by steam and electricity—emigration has been almost robbed of its terrors. At any rate, the two bands of emigrants who left Euston Station recently for the Dominion, under the direction of the Self-Help and East-end Societies, went forth full of hope and cheerfulness. Lord Aberdeen, who ought to know, has assured them that the Dominion is "a grand country." People do not return starved wrecks from Montreal as they too often do from the Brazils.

THE Royal Astronomical Society has lately received from the Cape a specimen of celestial photography, in which on a fraction of the sky which could be covered by a shilling there can be counted by the aid of the microscope 50,000 stars of various magnitudes. The plate was exposed three hours, and the apparatus, regulated by clock-work, followed with precision the point of the heavens which had been fixed upon. If all parts of the firmament are so thickly studded, what must be the number of stars capable of being recorded by the camera?

A SMARTER hand than a military photographer referred to by Lieutenant-Colonel Everett would not be easily found, observes the *Daily News*. This operator, having a rifle and a "Kodak" at hand as a bear was approaching, contrived to take the portrait of his assailant in time to shoot him dead before the animal was upon him. The double feat occupied a few seconds. Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, who has seen the photograph, observes with good reason that this story illustrates what may be done in movements of extreme excitement with a camera and a little coolness.

THE Nelsonian relics of Portsmouth are gradually disappearing. The Bellerophon, the first-class battleship in which Napoleon was taken to St. Helena, has just been sold to the ship-knackers. Visitors to Portsmouth must often have distinguished the huge yellow hulk of the Bellerophon among other yellow survivals of her class. Of the old ships that are left, the St. Vincent and the Victory are the most interesting, the second named being so sacred in the popular memory that she is sure of preservation so long as a square foot of her can be held together. Barnum wanted to buy the Victory, with "that old throne" in Westminster. But, perhaps, it was one of his little jokes.

GREAT excitement has been created in aristocratic circles in St. Petersburg by a terrible tragedy, the author of which is Prince Vladimir Djowitch, a well-known member of the Russian nobility. From the particulars which have hitherto transpired it would appear that for some time passed the Prince had entertained a violent hatred against his cousin, M. Alexander Schpikuloff, and one night surprised him on the staircase of his house in Mokhavaia-street and dealt him three blows on the head with a hatchet. The would-be murderer then took to flight, closely pursued by his victim's servants and the police. Finding, however, that he was being overtaken he drew a revolver and shot himself dead.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at M'Kees Port, Pennsylvania, on April 19, during the performance in the World's Theatre. A man named Frank Sergeant was giving an exhibition of his skill as a marksman, one of the principal items in his programme being the William Tell feat. The apple was placed on the head of an assistant, named Frank Ferguson, and the perfomer turned his back to fire, taking his aim by means of a mirror. To the horror of the spectators, the man Ferguson staggered and fell immediately after the shot was fired, the bullet having entered his forehead. He was not killed, but it is feared that he will succumb. Sergeant had performed the feat for the past five years and had never missed the apple before.

THE Royal Sovereign battleship has just concluded her steam trials when she realised a mean speed in three hours of 18 knots. The Royal Sovereign, says the *Times*, is the largest fighting ship afloat, far exceeding in displacement the heaviest armour-clads of France and Italy; and the mere fact that a ship of her magnitude could be driven at a rate of speed which is only excelled by a few cruisers of the latest type, is a marvel of marine construction and engineering. The steadiness of the ship, her freedom from vibrations, and the all but complete absence of noise were noticeable. The wave thrown up by the bow when the ship was running at her highest speed was inconsiderable in height and volume and was soon quelled.

A STRANGE story is told by a correspondent of the *Globe*, which, if the capital of Dahomey were more easily accessible, might possibly attract some of those daring private adventurers who are willing to run all risks in the acquisition of a fortune, and are not at all scrupulous as to the means taken to obtain it. In brief, it is asserted that gold coin to the value of a hundred millions sterling, more or less, has been lying buried for ages in the Dahomey capital, where successive monarchs have been so eccentric as to bury their superfluous treasure, and leave it for succeeding generations to dig up. This accounts for the desire of the French Government, we are gravely told, to capture Abomey and pillage it, including the hidden treasure.

THE French Colonies are trying hard to whip up sufficient interest in Dahomey to induce France to send out a military expedition sufficiently large to finally dispose of King Behanzin. They reckon that 5,000 men would be sufficient. With this view Pere Dorgere has been interviewed at a monastic house at Nantes, where he is at present living in retirement. Pere Dorgere spent eleven years among the people of Dahomey, so he is supposed to know them better than any other living European, and he, of course, is anxious that Christian civilisation should go forward, even if on a powder cart. He has done his best to show that the conquest of Dahomey is comparatively easy, and that the land is so fertile that it is well worth the cost of annexation.

A CURIOUS incident occurred during the presentation of the Crimean veterans to the Queen at Costabelle. One of these warriors being asked by Sir Henry Ponsonby what was the day of his birth, in order that he might inscribe his name in the space reserved for that day in the Queen's birthday book as a souvenir of the presentation, said that he was born on Feb. 29. Whereupon a dilemma arose, for the book did not contain a space for leap year's day, stopping at 28th February. "When do you usually keep your birthday" was the question which was naturally put, and it transpired that 28th Feb. was the day thus favoured. In the end the date 29th Feb. was inserted in ink at the end of the month, and the autograph duly chronicled under it. This birthday book of the Queen's contains a wonderful collection of autographs of all sorts of distinguished people, and if it were ever to be sold at Christie's would no doubt run to very high bidding.

"OLD AMERICA" is to be the spectacle of the summer season at Paris. The strange looking town which is near completion just without the *enciente* represents the architectural features which mark the four centennial periods since 1492, when Columbus first saw the New World from the deck of the Santa Maria, an exact reproduction of which famous caravel will be used in a spectacular representation of the landing of Columbus and his companions. The Cathedral of St. Augustine built in 1592, towers above a group of sixteenth century Florida houses. Further on there is a bit of old Boston, with its town-hall, erected in 1647, and lastly a corner of the Broadway of New York as it was in 1792, with its Dutch edifices, its taverns, and the city gate. The populace of these fragments of cities will all be clad in the habiliments proper to the respective period. The interior of the cathedral will serve as a museum, and among other things visitors will see there the cell which rewarded the discoverer of America for his genius and his efforts.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Now that Lent is over, the Paris couturieres and modistes are giving their spring fancies free scope. The freshest and smartest carriage hats are made of supple Italian straws, and are allowed to sway this way and that, according to their own sweet will, under the weight of ribbons, blossoms, and foliage with which they are trimmed. Unfortunately, only absolutely colourless or quite youthful complexions can stand the brilliant tints introduced into these new hats. A bright green straw will be covered with a spray of full-blown roses, interwined with black velvet ribbon; another combination is a delicate mauve straw, over which a bunch of yellow velvet iris of, it must be admitted, a dwarf variety have strewn.

BLACK LACE.

Black lace plays a considerable part in the trimming of hats, and is often used even to line the under part of light-coloured tuscany shapes. When driving in the Bois de Boulogne a veil is de rigueur; those worn with the large straw hats are composed either of thick real lace, not unlike the "falls" worn by our grandmothers, or else consist of the most gossamer-like tulle, spotted at irregular intervals with the black velvet patches which were popular a couple of years ago. Veiling now forms no inconsiderable item in a Parisienne's budget. Each veil has to be something like a yard and a-half long and the price various from three to fifty francs. Cheap finery for the million is as yet an unknown product in la belle France.

NOVELTIES.

Several novelties, which may be regarded as the shadows of coming events, are making themselves apparent in the Paris ball-rooms. For one thing, the time of the Greek knot is coming to a close; here also fashion follows historical development, and the Byzantine follows closely on the classical period. So the coiffure Byzantine is to triumph. The hair is taken up high at the back, and the ends fall in waved curls deep in the neck. A new colour is chosen for gloves, which is more agreeable to the eye than its name of tete de veau is to the ear. The gloves reach to the elbow, and are held in place by a bracelet bow of the colour of the dress.

HARD LINES FOR FRANCE.

Yet more Russian fashions in France! Six young Russians, members of the "best" St. Petersburg society circles, have just arrived at Paris in order to give a series of concerts on the balalaika, the most primitive of stringed instruments, to the uncanny sound of which the moujik of half a century ago, before the concertina had made its appearance, loved to dance the khorovod.

"How I regret that I cannot be in town for some of the private views this spring," writes a grande dame from Paris. "I have two costumes which would fill you with envy. One is all white and gold; the softest creamy woollen fabric, so cunningly arranged over embroideries of Indian workmanship that even I regard it as a triumph of sartorial art. The tiny close-fitting bonnet is, *en suite*, white and gold, little soft fluffy feathers with a shower of almost imperceptible gold tips, and white velvet strings. The other is a curious combination of heliotrope, pink, and palest blue. It sounds trying—but the result is suggestive of a piece taken boldly out of a rainbow. Not quite so transparent, perhaps, but *almost* as beautiful."

THE BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER OF A BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.

After fifty years' widowhood, the beautiful daughter of beautiful Queen Louise, of unforgotten memory, has passed away. The Dowager Grand Duchess Alexandrina, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, until quite recently was still to be seen at Court festivities, and occasionally at the theatre. In one of his "Letters from Berlin," dated March 16, 1822, Heine is inveighing against the awful nuisance of hearing in every place and at all times the refrain, "Wir winden dir den Jungfernkranz" (We twine for thee the maiden's wreath) from Der Freischutz. So he leaves the town for a stroll in the Thiergarten, and looks at the simple monument erected to the memory of Queen Louise by the women of Berlin, and frequently visited on foot by her bereaved husband (Frederick William III.), wrapped in a plain grey mantle. Heine goes on to describe the King's sons who appear on horseback, young and strong and handsome and noble-looking, the youngest Prince Charles, subsequently the father of the redoubtable Red Prince, being singled out for the "gentle charm of his look and manner." Heine proceeds:—

But this brilliant, majestic picture of womanhood, seated high on a noble steed, fleeting past followed by a glittering retinue, that is—our Alexandrina! In her close-fitting brown habit, with a low, round riding-hat (with plumes) on her head, something like a willowy wand in her hand, she resembles those womanly figures of the days of chivalry, whose radiant smiles flash out upon us from the magic miror of ancient fairy-tale, and we are puzzled to say whether they be the images of saints or amazons. To gaze at those pure and serene features has, I think, made me feel a better man; a dim sentiment of religious adoration thrills me, methinks I hear angelic voices, and feel invisible palmbranches indicative of peace waving, melodies undreamt-of surge within me—lo! a harp out of tune, and a wretched old woman's voice and again: "We twine for thee."

TWO SISTERS AND TWO BROTHERS.

There was a big crowd at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, yesterday afternoon, when two sisters —Miss Mary and Miss Elizabeth Gilbey—gave their hands to two brothers—Mr. Charles and Mr. Walter Gold. Mr. Alfred Gilbey, eldest brother of the brides, gave them both away, Mr. Archibald Gold supported his brother, Mr. Charles Gold, as best man, and Mr. Philip Gold performed the like service for the other happy bridegroom and brother. Both sisters were gowned in ivory satin trimmed with Brussels lace and orange blossoms, with court trains of rich white brocade and tulle veils, fastened with diamond ornaments, the gifts of the respective bridegrooms. The eight bridesmaids included two sisters of the brides, four of the bridegrooms, and two cousins of the brides. They wore charming Empire gowns of cream bengaline trimmed with lace, and big ribbon sashes, and picture hats, composed of lace, bengaline, and ribbon. The four bridesmaids specially attached to Miss Mary Gilbey had their hats trimmed with and their bouquets made of Marechal Niel roses. Miss Elizabeth Gilbey's following wore [illegible] roses de la France. All were presented with diamond brooches by the bridegrooms.

OF SINGULAR SWEETNESS.

Mrs. Bernard Beere is described by a Melbourne interviewer as possessing a tall willowy figure, a strong face with hair curling over the forehead, a voice of singular sweetness, and an indescribable charm of manner. "Everybody has been so kind to me," she remarked, "that I am sure I will like Australia very much." Her colonial "repertoire," she said, would include "As in a Looking Glass," "Masks and Faces," "Fedora," and "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Asked whether she contemplated producing "La Tosca" in Melbourne Mrs. Beere replied in the negative. In her present delicate condition of health she thought it would be imprudent to attempt a character that made the most exacting demands upon the actress. "There is not a line in it," she added, "which does not need, the most intense effort and concentration, and I believe the breakdown of my health was mainly due to my continuing to play it in London while suffering from the effects of an attack of influenza."

CLIMBING UP.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell, who has been for nearly twenty-two years editor of the *Chicago Legal News*, has just been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. Bradwell was born in Vermont in 1832, and married to Judge Bradwell when twenty-four years of age. She first studied law as a hobby, but soon determined to make it her profession. She is a most excellent housekeeper, and the mother of four children.

A DEVOTED WIFE.

Mrs. J. R. Green, the widow of the eminent historian, who would now, had his life been spared, have been the Regius Professor of History at Oxford, is a thin, pale-faced woman, with curly auburn hair, closely cut. She has large eyes, and a mouth indicative of great tenacity of purpose. She has herself written "Henry II.," in Morley's *Statesmen Series*, and "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century." Mrs. Green is an Irish lady, whose maiden name was Stopford. She met her future husband at the house of her cousin, the Rev. Stopford Brooke. Mrs. Green's father was Archdeacon of Meath. He was famous for his knowledge of canon law, and his book on that subject is still quoted as an authority both in the English and the Irish courts. She suffers from writer's cramp, an affection which she contracted by her devoted assiduity in committing to writing her husband's works as he lay on his deathbed. She has been known to write to his dictation for eleven hours a day.

THE CZAR'S DAUGHTER.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has the strongest possible objection to staying at Devonport, and in consequence of the illness of her son, Prince Alfred, her visit to her husband's command during this year will be the briefest on record. She will come to London for a week or so during May, but Devonport will not see her again till the winter. The cause of her dislike to the place is the smallness of Admiralty House, Mount Wise, which is the official residence of the admiral in command at Devonport. There is neither drive nor garden. The house opens directly on the street, and is side by side with other houses. The Duchess, who is accustomed to the magnificence of the Winter Palace and the privacy of the Rosenau at Coburg, hates the idea of getting into her carriage under the eyes and in the close proximity of the street urchins. She resents the smallness of the rooms and the limited nature of the accommodation. She thinks it outrageous that while Lord Mount Edgcumbe lives in a palace across Hamoaze, and the general in command has a large roomy house standing in beautiful gardens which run down to the sea, the daughter of the Czar should be lodged in a manner inferior to both. Therefore she goes to Devonport as little as possible.

AN INTERESTING ROOM.

The most interesting room in Mrs. Tennant's house at Richmond-terrace, where Mr. H. M. Stanley is resting after his long Australian tour, is the studio of Mrs. Dorothy Tennant Stanley. This is on the top floor, takes in the entire space, and has a glass roof, which, when shifted, gives the fair artist an open air effect to work in. Mrs. Stanley spends a part of every day she is at home in her studio, and her great delight has always been to place it at the disposal of whatever distinguished artist or painter happens to be a guest at the house. Many of these visitors, who have come from various parts of the world, have "thrown" rough sketches upon the walls, doors, and window-panes, which materially add to the attractiveness of the studio.

QUITE TOO SWEET.

The "woman's building" in Chicago is going to be an emphatically feminine production. A woman architect has designed the building; while woodwork, mural decoration, and metalwork, will all be the work of the enterprising sex. A model hospital, with nurses in coquettish caps, and sweetly professional doctresses, is to be one of the features. No mention is made of the patients. Whence will come this noble army of martyrs who will consent to be nursed, cured, and exhibited by their sisters? A library of "books by women" will also find a place there.

A PERNICIOUS HABIT.

An eccentric old lady in Wilmington, Conecticut, has left £20,000 to be used in the suppression of "the pernicious habits of keeping dogs." The money is to be used in re-painting the houses of residents … the town who can prove that th… dog for two years. We could do … of such harmless eccentricity in … to guarantee the permanent exc… …d is a new … is away.

LITERARY DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

ENGLISH POETRY BETWEEN BLAKE AND TENNYSON.

EVERYBODY will hear with pleasure that Mr. Stopford Brooke has undertaken to write a small book upon our nineteenth century poetry—upon the work of the period which lies between Blake and Tennyson. If sympathetic insight, wide culture, and a felicitous style can make the book a success, its future is assured. By the way, it was the chapter on modern English poetry in Mr. Brooke's "Primer of English Literature" that the late Mathew Arnold advised the author to leave out. The new work will form a volume in Mr. John Murray's excellent "University Extension" series.

IDENTITY OF SUBJECTS.

When so many thousand pictures are sent in to the Academy and spring shows, it can scarcely happen but that there should be identity of subject. A few years ago there was a plethora of Prodigal Sons; earlier still, there has been a run on pigs; and some years before geese were a drug on the art market. This year there is a strange coincidence. Mr. Waterhouse has a picture of Danae and her child, who had been committed to the peril of the waves by Acrisius. The chapter of mythology is little known to general readers. And yet Mr. Batten had selected the same subject, taking his version from an almost unknown poem of Simonides. Happily, the two pictures will not clash, as one goes to Burlington House and the other to the New Gallery.

MISS A. B. EDWARDS.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, whose death we regret to record, was one of the most active, versatile, and accomplished literary women of our time. She was equally well known as a novelist of the "light" variety and as an Egyptologist of the widest research. Such an extremely rare combination of gifts and tastes is perhaps, unmatched in England. Germany, however, affords an example in the learned Egyptologist, Dr. Ebers, but only a partial example, for Dr. Ebers, in his character as a novelist has left untouched the national and popular field in which Miss Edwards worked with such industry and success. Her "Thousand Miles up the Nile," published in 1877, was a fascinating work. She was one of the founders of the Egypt Exploration Fund. She wrote hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles; and she was an active member of Biblical and Hellenic societies. Miss Edwards has died at the age of 61.

THE FAME OF CHARLES DICKENS.

It is all over with the fame of Charles Dickens. According to a Paris contemporary, the great Oscar Wilde, who is now staying in Paris, declared, the other day, in a Parisian salon, that there is nothing at all in Dickens. After this, the only people who will still have any regard for the great novelist will be the select few who think that there is nothing in Oscar Wilde.

MRS. BERNARD BEERE.

Mrs. Bernard Beere landed in Melbourne in very warm weather, and was for a time quite prostrated by the heat. A specially chartered steamer went out to meet her, and she was loudly cheered on boarding it by an influential body of the citizens of Melbourne. Three M.P.'s delivered speeches of welcome, and Mrs. Beere's health and a successful colonial tour was enthusiastically drunk. Notwithstanding her evident fatigue and prostration, Mrs. Beere made a very pretty and felicitous speech in response.

THE MUSICAL SEASON IN LONDON.

The summer musical season commences almost immediately after the Easter recess, but up to the present very few artists' concerts have been announced. There is talk of New York sending over its latest musical wonder, but concert "habitues" will assuredly be the more content the longer her arrival is delayed. The "wonder" consists of a lady who, divesting herself of her pedal covering, plays the pianoforte with her toes. Unique, may be; but certainly unpleasant.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

In spite of its recent balance-sheet, the Carl Rosa Opera Company (Limited) shows no intention of paving the way for an even more unsatisfactory one by the customary and suicidal method of curtailing expenditure. On the contrary, the leading and most expensive of its "stars" has just signed for next season, and if any one mortal can command success for an artistic combination it is Zelie de Lussan. The company has not been over successful with its new-comers, and its old hands are not benefiting by the process which improves wine only, so what the Carl Rosa Company would be without Miss de Lussan not even Mr. Friend, the business manager of the combination, could say. "Otello" in an English dress is down for production, with Miss de Lussan as Desdemona, and it is intended to produce Bemberg's "Elaine." The company commences its next season on August 8, in Cork.

POOR MR. ERNEST SCOTT.

Mr. Clement Scott writes, *apropos* of a paragraph which appeared in the *Star*:—"I have little doubt that Mr. Ernest Scott is a very estimable young man, and I heartily congratulate him on his approaching marriage with the daughter of Mrs. Annie Besant. But I am perfectly certain that he never claimed any relationship with me, as I have never declared my kinship with him. The eternal and ever inaccurate gossiper is wholly in error. I have no nephew bearing the name of 'Scott.' My only brother happens to be a bachelor. As this rumor has gone half over the world, will you kindly stop it before it does poor Mr. Ernest Scott an injury?"

WALT WHITMAN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Walt Whitman, it appears, has left an extraordinary amount of correspondence—more than one hundred thousand letters, it is computed. A considerable proportion of these must consist of that rubbish of which every man who attains such celebrity as Whitman is made the target by the hosts of crankdom. But, at the same time, a considerable proportion cannot fail to be of great interest. The "good gray poet" had admirers of many kinds in many climates. Contrary to what has been so often stated, Whitman had long been in easy circumstances. An American correspondent says that such wealthy men as Childs, Carnegie, Ingersoll, and others had for years been careful that he should be provided with every comfort.

THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH."

The genial editor of "Punch" has been telling a Strand Magazine interviewer that the way a man becomes a humorist is through "having a serious turn of mind and not yielding to it." Mr. Burnand proved his serious turn by originally intending himself for the Church, and actually beginning his studies under the Rev. H. P. Liddon, afterwards Canon Liddon. Even when he had become a Catholic the destined humorist clung to his ecclesiastical vocation. He entered the seminary of the Oblates of St. Charles, at Bayswater, of which community Dr. Henry Edward Manning was then the head. One day, however, the future editor of Punch came to the future Cardinal of Westminster and expressed some doubts about himself. "I'm afraid," said the doctor, "you have no vocation for the priesthood." "No," said Burnand, "I have no vocation—at least, not for the priesthood." "I don't understand," the doctor exclaimed, "what you mean by a vocation for anything else. This is a great question, and one concerning the soul." Then Burnand went straight at it. "Well, doctor," he said, "I rather thought of going on the stage." "Why you might as well call cobbling a vocation," the doctor said, surprised. "Yes," Burnand replied quickly, "there would be more sole in it, wouldn't there?" "I can see the doctor laughing now," said Mr. Burnand to his interviewer. "He let me go." Mr. Burnand's connection with "Punch," in the capacity of regular contributor, began in a simple manner. He used to write for "Fun" at a time when its proprietor was a looking-glass manufacturer, named Maclean, who used to show such a fine set of teeth when he smiled that H. J. Byron, who was also one of his contributors, was inspired to call him "Maclean teeth." Burnand took a good idea to Maclean one day. It was to imitate the popular novelists of the day and accompany the travesty with a comic illustration. Maclean wouldn't see it. Burnand took the idea to Mark Lemon, who saw it at once. The series commenced with a burlesque of a page in the "London Journal," which Sir John Gilbert was illustrating at the time. "Well, let Gilbert do the pictures," said Lemon. Gilbert undertook the work and thus it came about that he had to burlesque himself.

REMARKABLE CHANGES IN HISTORICAL CHARACTERS.

"From Sinner to Saint" is the title of an interesting book which Mr. John Burn Bailey will shortly publish through Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Mr. Bailey has been struck by the fact that many well known historical characters have in their time undergone remarkable—and generally sudden—moral changes. There is John Bunyan, for example—a classic instance. Then there are William Huntington, the Rev. John Newton, Colonel James Gardiner, the Rev. Dr. Dodd, and Nell Gwynne. "Remember poor Nelly," said dying King Charles to his brother; "do not let her starve." She did not starve; but on the contrary, she lived in a very comfortable fashion; died in the odour of sanctity, and was pompously interred in the parish church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. "Had she not made a pious and Christian end," said Queen Mary to a detractor, "Dr. Tennison could never have been induced to speak well of her." Colley Cibber, also, is convinced that Nell Gwynne's repentance "appeared in all the contrite symptoms of a Christian sincerity." The famous courtezan consequently appears in Mr. Bailey's book as one of the many who have been transformed from sinner to saint.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

It was the current opinion in New York at the time that it was hopeless to try and make a great property of the "World." Mr. Pulitzer, it need hardly be said, did not share this opinion. He set to work with a will, gathered round him a staff of skilful journalists, made a number of radical changes in the paper, which rather shocked some of its old readers, and very soon the "World" became a great success. It is now one of the most largely circulated of the New York papers. Mr. Pulitzer was born in Hungary, and enlisted as a private of the Union Army at the age of seventeen. Afterwards he studied law, and taking to politics was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1869. He began his career as a journalist in 1867, as reporter for a German paper in St. Louis, and soon became a newspaper proprietor. Mr. Pulitzer married a cousin of Jefferson Davis. He must not be confounded with his brother, Mr. Albert Pulitzer, also a well-known New York journalist.

A NEW RECRUIT FOR "COVENT GARDEN."

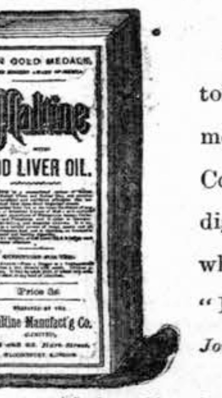
Sir Augustus Harris, who has been sojourning at Carlsbad for the benefit of his health has, according to the local newspapers, "captured" some new recruits at the charming watering place for the Covent Garden German operatic season. Among them is a young artist, Mdle. Springborg Quiding, who appeared successfully at the local opera house as Gilda, in Verdi's "Rigoletto." The young lady is a Dane by birth, and has studied under the celebrated Madame Artot de Padilla.

THE French newspapers, according to the *World*, have been sadly hoaxed as to an alleged approaching visit of the Lord Mayor of London to Paris, as to which there is not a shadow of foundation. They gravely announce that the spectacle of the Grand Prix this year will have "une attraction inedite"—the presence of the Lord Mayor, who has, they say, been invited by the Municipal Council as a return for the magnificent reception accorded to the delegates of that body in London two years ago. The Lord Mayor is "to proceed to the course at Longchamps in his gilt carriage, clothed in his red and ermine robe, preceded by his trumpeters and his grand mace-bearer in full dress, and accompani… …y his aldermen, and his sheriffs, and all his …." If all this were true, the Grand Prix, … have, as they say, "an attraction for the …ns which, at least, possesses the merit of …;" but, unfortunately, it is untrue from …g to end.

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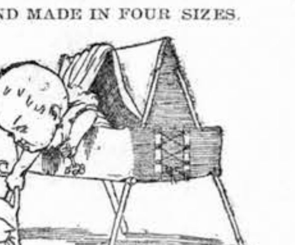
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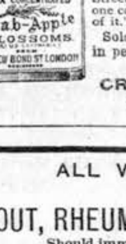
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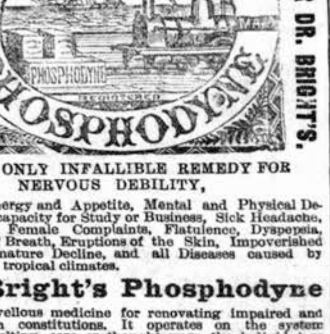
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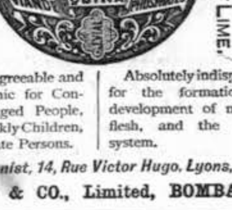
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